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P. J. BERCKMANS Co.

Incorporated

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

Established 1856

1914 AUGUSTA, GA. 1915

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1914-1915

L. A. BERCKMANS, PRES.

R. C. BERCKMANS, VICE-PRES.

P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR., SEC. AND TREAS.

Landscape Department.

UNTIL recent years the Profession of Landscape Architecture has not been well understood by the general public. The possibilities for artistic designing in the improvement of the grounds around private homes, institutions, clubs and public buildings have not been fully realized, but with the growth and maturity of the country has now come a fuller knowledge of the advantages and pleasures that follow the careful study and execution of such work. As a result, the services of the Landscape Architect are now recognized by people of intelligence as an invaluable asset in the arrangement of land for service and beauty, just as the services of an Architect are indispensable in the designing of a well-planned and artistic building. It is now generally conceded that the best results for the carrying out of the ideas of both Architect and Landscape Architect are to be secured by consultation between the two before the building is begun, so that designs for the building and grounds may be worked out harmoniously.

The P. J. Berckmans Company, Inc., respectfully offers its services as Landscape Architects to owners of private estates, large or small, Park Commissions, Civic Improvement Societies, Real Estate Development Companies, and other bodies or persons interested in the laying out of land for utility and beauty. The men who have charge of this work have had the best of technical training for the various branches of the work. The superintendent of our office has completed the work for the degree of Master in Landscape Architecture in the Graduate School of Applied Sciences of Harvard University, under the supervision of Professor Frederick Law Olmstead. Other members of the office force have had special training in the Biltmore Forestry School and in the Department of Landscape Architecture of the Pennsylvania State College. Our long experience in the handling of the flora of this country, particularly that of the South and East, enables us to advise competently in this regard.

The Practice of this office includes the making of reports, designs and specifications for the development of large country estates; the grounds of suburban or city homes (the small place often needs the more careful attention); formal and informal gardens; garden accessories, such as pergolas, fountains and garden houses; the grounds of country clubs, educational institutions and public buildings; parks and parkways, cemeteries, playgrounds and land subdivisions. It is prepared also to give advice upon forest culture and problems in city planning.

Professional Methods—The method generally followed in each piece of work is as follows:

A preliminary visit on the grounds and consultation with the owner is the first step. If possible, it is best to have a topographical survey of the area made before this visit, so that the Landscape Architect can make an inspection with it. We will furnish, free of charge, a set of specifications which may be followed by Engineers in preparing such surveys. After the inspection, a preliminary sketch is prepared, based on the topographical survey. This plan shows in a suggestive way the Landscape Architect's ideas of what may best be done in conformity with the wishes of the client. It can be discussed with him and changed wherever necessary. When it is finally approved, detailed plans and specifications for grading and planting are prepared. If desired, the Landscape Architect will superintend the execution of the work. The plans are so prepared that as much, or as little, of the work may be carried out in the beginning, as the client desires.

Charges: Professional charges are made on the per diem basis, for the time used in traveling, consultation, inspection, and in the preparation of plans and specifications, plus railroad expenses. When the first visit of inspection is made, an estimate on the cost of the completed plans can be given.

Planting Plans: In the preparation of planting plans, the aim is to secure harmonious groupings of trees, shrubs and plants according to their growth, texture and color. The firm takes special care to secure plants best suited to the location of the work.

Correspondence is invited, and appointments for consultation and inspection will be made at the convenience of the client.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Inc., Landscape Department,

Augusta, Ga. Phone 992.

Suggestions.

Always address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Drawer 1070, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

NOTE All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size and catalogue price. Never give local names of plants, as different plants frequently have the same local names.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials.

Give your postoffice county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS—In all cases, when possible, we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken at a special reduced rate.

PARCEL POST—Owing to the nature of our products, we can send very few plants by Parcel Post, but if order can be sent this way, sufficient amount to cover postage must accompany order; otherwise it will be sent by express.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING is free except on export orders. These require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. On such orders we charge the extra packing at actual cost. We maintain a large force of expert packers and only the most experienced men are entrusted with the packing.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta and New York please add one-fourth of 1 per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Company.

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but, after delivering to forwarders, all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroads, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah River, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES—Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart

Distance apart each way.	Number of plants.	Distance apart each way.	Number of plants.	Distance apart each way.	Number of plants.
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	537	20 feet	108
3 feet	4,840	10 feet	435	25 feet	70
4 feet	2,722	12 feet	302	30 feet	48
5 feet	1,742	13 feet	258	35 feet	35
6 feet	1,210	15 feet	193	40 feet	27
7 feet	888	16 feet	170	50 feet	17

Hints for Planters.

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite whenever feasible.

Selection of Trees. For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, only one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of Trees. Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter, as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees, see page 12.) The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Time for Planting. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the en-

suing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Cultivation. You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard in some hoed crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard if the soil is of light character, but for stiff soils, devoid of humus, sow rye, clover, barley or vetch in the fall, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in the early spring and drill in peas. When soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high-grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Care of the Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Injurious Insects.

The rapid increase of insects detrimental to our fruits, trees and plants necessarily compels us to obtain a knowledge of the habits of these insects, so that we may be able to check their ravages; otherwise our trees and fruits must remain at their mercy, and too late we realize that certain crops become more and more uncertain. In this catalogue we only enumerate the most abundant and destructive insects which infest our orchards and gardens. The remedies as suggested are in accordance with the latest recommendations of the leading entomologists of the country.

APPLES

Apple Worm (*Cydia pomella*, or Codling Moth). Spray, before calyxes close, with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Make a second application about ten days after the first, using one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead, and one and a half gallons of commercial lime-sulphur to fifty gallons of water. The third spraying comes about six or seven weeks after the first. In this the bordeaux mixture should be combined with one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead. The bordeaux mixture is used at this time to prevent bitter rot and other fungous diseases.

Borer (*Saperda candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

After borers have entered the tree to a considerable depth, carbon-bisulphide should be injected in the burrows by means of a medicine dropper and securely sealed with wax.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning or spraying with two pounds of arsenate of lead, one pound of lime with fifty gallons of water.

Spring Canker Worm (*Palaeacrita vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with six ounces of paris green and one pound of lime to fifty gallons of bordeaux or water.

Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*). For above-ground colonies, spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 part to 200 parts of water, or a tobacco decoction. The summer spray of $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water will also kill them, but must be applied with great force.

For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots; distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventive and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should be treated with kerosene emulsion, applying this in April or May, but be sure to have the stock solution properly made or it may injure the trees.

Green Apple Leaf Aphis (*Aphis pomi*). Spray with Black Leaf 40 when aphis appears, at rate of one part to two or three hundred parts of water.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed.

In the spring remove the earth from about the body

of the tree down to the crown, scraping off gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work use a farrier's knife or a tool especially made for worming peach trees.

An excellent wash for borers is the following: One bushel of quicklime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon of coal-tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water and add lime. Stir well while slaking. When it is entirely slaked, dilute the above to 50 gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down upon the roots. As soon as it is applied, draw up the earth to the tree so that it will form a cone about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be made during August. During the last of October remove the mound of earth from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark, as in the spring, and give another application of the wash. This is a vigorous treatment, but is effective in nearly all cases.

Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). To prevent the depredation of this pest, see remedial measures under the head of "Brown Rot, Curculio and Scab," given below.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment we would recommend spraying with Thomsen Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution. Spray in December and again late in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime-sulphur solution, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

Other scale insects, of which there are several species, such as cherry scale, pecan scale, obscure scale on shade trees, can be controlled during the winter months by use of lime-sulphur or soluble oil, or during summer months by spraying with kerosene emulsion or sulpho-tobacco soap.

NOTE—If your trees are infested with any insects

Dangerous Fungous Diseases.

Apple Tree Blight may be treated similarly as for pears.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Dusting with flour of sulphur as soon as the fruit is set, and repeating every ten days until it colors, is advisable for mildew; but if bordeaux mixture is used early, it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with bordeaux mixture.

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. As Brown Rot, Curculio and Scab work together, the same treatment is, therefore, recommended for all.

For Early and Mid-Season Varieties. First: Spray the trees about ten days after the petals fall, when the calyces or shucks are being pushed off, using 1½ pounds of tri-plumbic arsenate of lead and 3 pounds of lime to each 50 gallons of water. This is for the curculio, and should be applied with a nozzle capable of throwing a fine spreading mist, covering the fruit and foliage with a very thin film of poison, but under no circumstances should the trees be drenched.

Second: About twenty days later, or one month after the petals fall, spray the trees with atomic sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50). To this should be added 1½ pounds of tri-plumbic arsenate of lead, and where arsenate of lead is used, 3 pounds of lime to each 50 gallons of the spray. This is the second treatment for the curculio and the first treatment for scab and brown rot.

Third: About one month before the fruit is expected to ripen, spray the trees with atomic sulphur, 5 pounds to each 50 gallons of water, or with self-boiled lime-

or fungous diseases, send infested portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist, or the United States Entomologist at Washington, D. C.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Borer (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime-sulphur wash.

Caterpillar (*Catocala matosa*). Feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious. Spray with paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

Pecan Bud Worm (*Protopteryx deludana*). Spray the trees, just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of water, and two pounds of lime, and repeat application ten days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the treatment. This will also help control the pecan husk borer.

Twig Girdlers (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

White Fly. One and one-half gallons of Schnarr's Insecticide to 100 gallons of water, or whale-oil soap 1 to 1½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, or Thomsen Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution, 1 part to 25 parts of water.

GRAPE VINES

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Coeliodes inaequalis*). Paris green or arsenate of lead solution as a spray as soon as fruit is set.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Pass with a torch between the rows in the evening. Shake the vines, thus causing the insects to fly into the flame.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia funeralis*). Kerosene emulsion or paris green or arsenate of lead as a spray.

sulphur. No poison should be used at this time, and since the application is intended to prevent the development of brown rot during the month preceding the ripening of the fruit and during the picking season, the trees should be sprayed rather heavily so as to coat the fruit on all sides.

For Late Varieties. Late varieties should be sprayed with an additional application of atomic sulphur or self-boiled lime-sulphur about three weeks after the second treatment. This extra treatment is for the protection of the fruit from the attacks of peach scab, to which late maturing varieties are especially susceptible, as the interval between the second and third treatments would be much too long without it.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected tree as soon as the disease is observed.

Pear Blight. Cut off and burn all affected limbs. Careful pruning should be resorted to during the winter to remove all affected limbs and affected areas. Disinfect the pruning shears after removing each branch or affected part. About a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde can be used for this purpose.

Pear Blight is a bacterial disease and easily transmitted. Write to the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga., for bulletin on Pear Blight and Its Control; also to the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Pecan Scab. This disease is rather serious on some varieties of pecans, and it attacks the nuts and prevents them from maturing. Spray before the buds appear with bordeaux mixture, and make at least two or three other applications, with intervals of thirty days apart.

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulae

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for paris green and london purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quicklime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The copper sulphate mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape vines and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Land Plaster. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix one pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lemon Oil. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. Lime unslaked, 20 pounds; sulphur, ground, 16 pounds, water to make 50 gallons. Place 8 to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point, add the sulphur and mix thoroughly; then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time

to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

Thomsen Chemical Company's Lime-Sulphur Solution is recommended for the treatment of the San Jose scale, as the lime-sulphur treatment is superior in many ways to the other remedies.

Naphtha Soap and Nicotidicid. One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicotidicid to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for red spider.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces of paris green, 1 pound of fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water. Paris green and bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Pyrethrum. One ounce of the "Bubach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Scalecide. One per cent solution of scalecide or 1 per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate red spider.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 2 gallons; strain when cool. Is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; it can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, shiny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-pound size. 10-pound cake, by express, \$3.00.

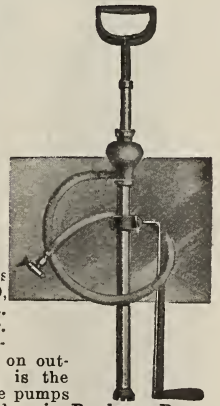
SPRAY PUMPS

We can ship promptly from Augusta the following Gould's Spray Pumps: "Bordeaux" No. 1129, "Pomona" No. 1100, "Monarch" No. 1500; also hose, nozzles, couplings and bands.

The "Pomona" pump is the most durable barrel sprayer. It is very powerful and will supply 4 leads of hose and 8 nozzles. The "Bordeaux" is placed in bucket, with foot-hold on outside. This is the best small pump made. The "Monarch" is the best high-grade sprayer for large orchards. We recommend the pumps made by the Gould Manufacturing Company. Write us for descriptive catalogues and special prices.



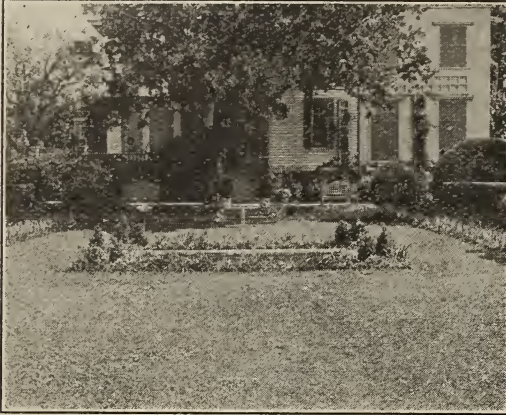
Pomona Pump No. 1100



Bordeaux Pump No. 1129

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass, "Fruitland Mixture"

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL LAWN THIS WINTER, TRY "FRUITLAND MIXTURE."



A Fruitland Mixture Lawn.

For a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which ones would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

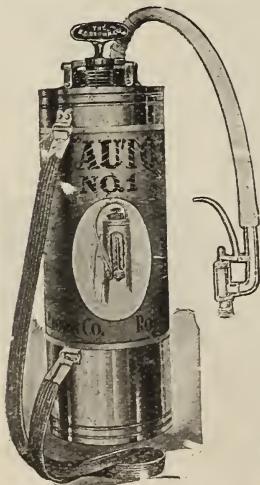
How to Make a Lawn—The ground should be first thoroughly broken up with a plow as deep as possible. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly, applying a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure. Incorporate this thoroughly with the soil. Apply 7-7-6 fertilizer (7 per cent phosphoric acid, 7 per cent nitrogen, and 6 per cent potash) at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre, the quantity

applied depending upon the fertility of the soil, or an application of sterilized sheep manure (which produces no weeds), at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre, produces quick growth. Rake it well and level off the ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210 x 210 feet). Rake lightly, barely covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, devise some means of tamping or firming down the soil. In Spring a top-dressing of bone meal should be applied. If the weather is dry at the time of seeding, and there is no prospect of rain, water the lawn with a lawn sprinkler or with a nozzle on the end of a hose, regulating the flow so it will fall lightly on the ground. When the weather is very hot and dry do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light re-seeding on established lawns each Autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better.

PRICES OF "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

5 lbs.	\$ 1.25
10 lbs.	2.25
15 lbs.	3.00
50 lbs.	10.00
100 lbs.	19.50



BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY No. 1

made of heavy brass or galvanized iron. Machine is made by special process so it cannot burst.

The Sprayer is pumped up before it is put on the shoulder. One or two pumpings will completely empty tank.

CAPACITY—about 4 gallons.

The Auto Pop automatically shuts off the spray when the operator's hand is released.

It is the lightest and most durable pump of the kind manufactured.

Every "AUTO SPRAY" is Guaranteed.

Fig. 411—AUTO-SPRAY
No. 1—Capacity, 4 gals.

PRICE \$7.20, f. o. b. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fruit Department.

Apples.

Varieties of European or northern origin, that mature their fruit in summer or fall, often prove as satisfactory and profitable in the South as those which have originated here; but the kinds that are most dependable for fall and winter use in that part of the southern states south of the Piedmont region are mainly seedlings that have been introduced by southern nurserymen.

Northern winter varieties seldom hold their fruit after the month of August in the section of country above referred to; but many of these northern varieties are grown most successfully in the Piedmont section, as also are many of the varieties native to the South.

Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expense of tilling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are received from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated.

All of our Apples are budded or grafted on whole seedling stocks. We do not use pieces of roots for our propagation. Our Apples are unusually thrifty and vigorous.

Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

PRICES OF TREES, except where noted:	Each	10	100	1000
Standard, 2 year, 5 to 7 feet, extra heavy, well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$175.00
Standard, 1 year, 5 to 7 feet, extra heavy whips and partly branched .....	.25	2.25	15.00	125.00
Standard, 1 year, 4 to 5 feet, whips and partly branched .....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00

Summer Apples.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

COFFMAN (Summer Red; Coffman June). Medium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. The tree is an upright grower. June.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large oblate-conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and very fragrant. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit. Beginning of July.

EARLY HARVEST (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

HORSE (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow; Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

Hominy (Sops of Wine). Medium; red; very juicy, subacid. July.

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light, sandy soils. June to August.

MARGARET (Early Red Margaret; Southern Striped June). Small to medium; rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. Ripens June 20; lasts until July 20.

May Pippin (White June-Eating). Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

RED ASTRACHAN (Red Ashmore; Early Rus, etc.). Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

RED JUNE (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow; sugary; good flavor; quality very good. Ripens June to September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.). Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Trees of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

Autumn Apples.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

Beitigheimer (Red Beitigheimer). Large to very large, roundish; ground color pale cream, nearly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid. A heavy bearer.

BONUM (Magnum Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening; Yellow, or Green Crank; Southern Golden Pippin; Green Cheese). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid; fine flavor. Compact grower and prolific. September. **Carter's Blue** (Lady Fitzpatrick). Originated in Alabama; large, roundish oblate; greenish, washed and striped with dull red, and covered with a blue bloom. Flesh yellowish white; crisp, sweet, rich, aromatic. Very good; a fine grower. September to November.

EQUINETELLE (Bachelor; King; Iola; Ne Plus Ultra; Byers; Buckingham; Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow; subacid; very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripens end of September and lasts until November. Tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN (Pound Pippin; York Pippin, etc.). Large; green; subacid; quality best. August and September.

GRIMES (Grimes' Golden). Medium round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October.

HARGROVE. (Origin, Haywood County, North Carolina.) Above medium to large; oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it that a valuable addition is made to our best fall apples.

MRS. BRYAN. (Origin, Walker County, Georgia.) Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity, September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large; oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary; good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large; conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. A very showy fruit. October.

Winter Apples.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

ARKANSAS BLACK. Dark red; large; round; subacid. Good keeper.

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; fine keeper and first-class in every respect; prolific. October.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin; Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium; oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality. Keeps well.

Bismarck (Prince Bismarck). From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and United States. Enormously productive; bears very young; quality good. Late fall and winter. Tree dwarf; is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes.

DELICIOUS. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull dark red; fine grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

FORT (Fort's Prize). Deep crimson, with pure white dots, and fine russet, deepening toward apex and cavity; flesh white, crisp, rather dry; flavor good; an excellent keeper; a promising market sort. Originated in Habersham County, Georgia, and introduced by Col. J. P. Fort.

GANO (Black Ben Davis; Red Ben Davis; Peyton). Roundish; oblate; large; color deep, dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild; subacid. Quality good, and a profitable market variety.

Haywood. A seedling of Hoover; yellow and dark crimson cheek; flesh white; subacid; good quality. Maturity, October. Compact grower.

Hewes (Crab). Small, dark red; regular and profuse bearer; valuable for cider. October to March.

Horn (North Carolina Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical; here and farther south, dark crimson; farther north, green, with red cheek; juicy; rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Mangum (Carter; Gully). Medium; red striped; flesh firm; juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; vigorous, compact grower.

PARAGON. A Tennessee seedling, with the good qualities of Winesaps and Limbertwig. Excellent keeper.

Romanite. Fruit similar to Shockley, but tree of more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance. Possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red; Rome; Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; good bearer. October to April.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large; oblate; pale yellow; striped red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell; Hall; Sweet Romanite). Medium; conical; always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly

productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. Cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STAYMAN WINESAP (Stayman). A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, subacid; quality best. Strong grower.

STEPHENSON (Stevenson's Winter; Stevens' Winter, etc.). Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY (Terry's Winter). Originated in Georgia; medium size; subacid; red; best quality. An excellent market variety. Most prolific. November 1st.

WINESAP (Holland's Red; Winter Winesap, etc.). Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

WINTER QUEEN (Poorhouse; Winter Green). Large; roundish; oblate; pale yellowish green; russet spots; flesh yellowish; moderately juicy; mild; subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, dark red dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Very heavy bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter; Shepp, etc.). Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and subacid; very good. A profitable market variety for the upper sections. October.

NOTE—Nearly all winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

Crab Apples.

Siberian Varieties

Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent. These three are the best of the Siberian Crabs. The flower, as well as the fruit, is exceedingly ornamental. They are heavy bearers, and the fruit is very desirable for preserving, jelly, etc.

NEW CRAB APPLES

Native Varieties Introduced By Us

PRICES OF TREES:	Each	10	100
Standard, 2-year, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Standard, 1-year, 4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.25	2.00	17.50

Blythe. A native of Richmond County, Georgia. Fruit sometimes two and a half inches in diameter; good color. A regular and profuse bearer. Keeps late.

King. A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek; very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

Apricots.

Apricots give the best results when planted in a situation where they are protected from the north and west by buildings or trees. The Apricot is one of the most delicious fruits grown; therefore a little extra care should be given in protecting the blooms from late spring frosts. A smudging on nights when frosts impend will save the fruit. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here unless protected by surrounding timber or tall growing fruit trees. As the Apricot is particularly susceptible to the attack of the curculio, the fruit should be sprayed the same as peaches. The trees must be planted in high, well-drained ground, and must have clean cultivation. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

PRICES OF TREES:	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy	\$0.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet, branched . . . . .	.35	3.00

AMBROSE. Large, rounded, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy; quality best. Middle June.

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois). Fruit small, rounded, oval; skin smooth, pale orange; moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor. Early June.

MOORPAEK (Dunmore); Temple's; DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange; brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone; juicy; rich and

luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

ROMAN (Transparent; Grosse Germine, etc.). Fruit medium-sized; skin pale yellow, sometimes dotted with a few red spots; flesh dull yellow, soft, rather dry; one of the largest growing and hardiest Apricot trees.

Figs.

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the state of New York.

The canning of Figs for commercial purposes is gradually extending throughout the South. The supply of preserved and canned Figs is never equal to the demand. In some sections fresh Figs are also being successfully shipped to markets a distance of four or five hundred miles. The fruit must be carefully handled, and it should be packed in strawberry baskets.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early, and the ripening period covers the season from June until November.

PRICES OF TREES:	Each	10	100
2-year-old, heavy	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
1-year-old .....	.25	2.00	17.50

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals



Celeste Fig.

BLACK ISCHIA (Blue Ischia, etc.). Fruit is of medium size; skin blue-black, with pulp crimson and of good quality; tree moderate bearer. Not so hardy as Green Ischia.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardest varieties.

BRUNSWICK (Madonna; Broughton, etc.). Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

CELESTE (Sugar; Celestial, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

GREEN ISCHIA (White Ischia). Medium to large; green; crimson pulp; excellent; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost.

LEMON. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed; yellow; flesh white; sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorite for canning.

MAGNOLIA (Dalmation). Very large; greenish-amber; quality good; productive, but very tender; gives best results in Texas.

Madeline (White Neyreii). Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh white; good for drying.

White Marseilles (White Genoa; White Naples). Medium to large; yellow; flesh white; good.

Nectarines.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions on page 6. They ripen through July and part of August.

PRICES OF TREES:	Each	10
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy	\$0.40	\$3.50
1-year, 4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.00

EARLY VIOLET. White, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.

ELRUGE. Red, mottled darker.

NEW WHITE. The fruit is produced early in the season, and is large, with a pure white skin; flesh is tender, juicy, with a vinous flavor.

VICTORIA. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

Farm and Garden Rule Book, by L. H. Bailey, (MM)—Covers the field of general farming, stock raising, dairying, poultry rearing, horticulture, gardening, forestry and the like. It is essentially a small cyclopedia of ready rules and references packed full from cover to cover of condensed meaty information, and precepts on almost every leading subject connected with country life. 587, pg. Price, by mail, \$2.20.

Principles of Soil Management, (MM) by Dr. T. L. Lyon and Prof. E. O. Fippin.—This book is designed to present the best current information on the structure, composition, properties, and adaptabilities of soils in a rounded and comprehensive way. Price \$1.95.

Manual of Gardening, (MM) by L. H. Bailey.—A practical guide to the making of home grounds and the growing of flowers, fruits, and vegetables for home use. The volume is generously and very attractively illustrated, and there are numerous diagrams which will be found exceedingly practical and helpful in planning and planting the garden. It is a complete manual. 534 pg. Price \$2.50.

Peaches.

PRICES OF TREES:

	Each	10	100	1000
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy .....	.15	1.25	10.00	70.00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky .....	.10	1.00	8.00	60.00

Varieties for Commercial Orchards in Capitals. Dates of maturity given for latitude of Augusta, Ga., except when noted.



Three-Year Peach Tree, Properly Pruned, in Berckmans Bros.' Orchard at Mayfield, Ga.

ers, and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen.

Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees; otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible and then subsoil. Dig holes two feet square; better yet, use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the trees, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-crop. When the orchard begins to bear, it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for cover-crop, and turn this under as above directed.

Peaches, Freestone.

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils; less so in light soils; flesh greenish white; very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 10. Remarkably prolific and bears very young. In many sections the fruit has proved to be a profitable variety for home use and market.

Angel. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Large; roundish; slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; seedling of Peen-to; ripens in North Florida June 20.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5 to 20.

CARMAN. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

CHAMPION. Large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens middle to last of July.

Climax. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.)

A seedling of Honey, but larger; a heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance; round, slightly oblong; point recurved; pale yellow, washed red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, sweet. Ripens in North Florida June 25 to July 5.

Columbia (Pace; Yellow Indian; Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Everbearing. (Indian type.) In some sections this Peach begins to ripen about July 1 to 15, and continues to produce successive crops until about the middle of September. Fruit varies in size from large to medium; is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong, tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor. Not recommended for commercial orchards, but for family use only.

Florida Gem. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, of large size; highly

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay subsoil is an ideal soil for the Peach. But the Peach has the faculty of adapting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Peaches, if planted in sour land, will probably die before reaching the bearing stage. All Peach lands should be tested for an excess of acidity, and if such acidity exists, the soil should be corrected by an application of lime. Always plant a 1-year tree. Cut the tree back to 18 inches and plant 18x18 or 20x20 feet. It is best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches, and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-rotted stable manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed meal or bone meal to two parts of 16 per cent acid phosphate by weight. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds of this mixture to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertiliz-

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

colored; roundish, oblong, pointed; sweet and juicy; red at the pit. A valuable market sort. Ripens July 1 to 10 in North Florida.

FOX. Large; white, with red cheek; of good quality and flavor; regular bearer. A good peach. Middle of September.

Francis. Fruit medium to large; almost red, with yellow cheek; yellow flesh; quality very good. Freestone. July 20 to August 1.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens usually a week later than Alexander, but frequently with it, and is much larger and superior in every way. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white; very juicy; of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

IMPERIAL. A Florida variety; very large; roundish; oblong; skin greenish yellow; red blush; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens in North Florida June 25 to July 5.

MAYFLOWER. An excellent new variety from North Carolina. Fruit round and entirely covered with red. Blooms late; very hardy. One week earlier than Sneed. This Peach is an acquisition.

Peen-to Free. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; very flat; skin pale greenish white, with beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained; quality good. As this Peach colors some time before maturity, it is frequently gathered prematurely. Therefore it should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity to get the best fruit. Ripens in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

Picquet. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

Reeves. Large; oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15.

SALWAY. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15.

SNEED (Bowers; Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white; juicy; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average six to eight days before Alexander.

St. John (Fleitas, or Yellow St. John; May Beauty). Medium; roundish; orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

THURBER. Medium to large; skin white, with light crimson mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity July 1 to 10. A seedling of Chinese Cling. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed,

and is highly prized as a market sort in some sections.

Tornado. Fruit medium to large; skin reddish yellow; flesh yellow; good quality. Tree vigorous grower. Freestone. Ripens July 20.

Victor. Size below medium; creamy white, mottled light carmine; some faint dark stripes; flesh white, juicy, vinous; semi-cling. The quality is good, and is similar in many respects to Alexander. Ripens immediately after Sneed.

WADDELL. Of medium size; fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific. A fine market sort.

Wonderful. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August.

Peaches, Clingstone.

Eaton. Medium; skin yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy; apricot flavor. Superior for canning. Middle of September.

Demming. Large; oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; red near the stone; juicy, vinous and good. Resembles Pineapple, but one month later.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium; oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained; melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White (White English; Eliza Thomas; Potter's September; Rauy; White Globe; Henrietta, etc.). Large; oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white; very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy and sweet, with good aroma. Very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy. Middle of August.

Levy (Henrietta Cling). Fine cling; large size; skin deep yellow, shaded brownish red in the sun; flesh firm and juicy. Favorite variety in California.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pineapple (Kennedy's Carolina; Allison; Largest Lemon, etc.). Large; oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow; slightly red at the stone; juicy; sub-acid; of excellent quality. Middle of August.

Plant. Very large; covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. An improved Orange Cling. Ripens from July 25 to August 10.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost identical with General Lee in size and quality, but ripens a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 10 to 20.

STINSON. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.

Pears.

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy, clay, or clayey loam, that has been well fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest sections of the South. We grow Standard Pears principally, but can furnish Dwarf trees of a few varieties.

PRICES OF TREES:

Standard, 2 year, 5 feet and up, well branched.....	Each	10	100
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched, or 2-year medium.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
	.25	2.00	17.50

Distance for planting: Standard trees 20 to 25 feet; Dwarf trees 15 to 20 feet apart each way

Oriental Pears.

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawaii (Sandwich Island). Medium; round; Bergamotte-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine grower. Valuable for cooking and canning. October to December.

Golden Russet. Large; almost globular; entirely covered with russet; firm; juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong, vigorous grower.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive Pear.

Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large; pyriform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Smith. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

European Pears.

SUMMER

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, with bronze cheek. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Archangel (St. Michael Archangel). Large; melting; very good; juicy; tree pyramidal; ripens in August.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting; sweet; handsome. August.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Lucrative (Belle Seigneur d'Esperen; Fondante d'Au-

tomne). Large; melting; delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Marguerite (Petite Marguerite). Small; very early; an improvement upon Doynne d'Ete. Ripens early in June.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting; sweet and very good. Beginning of June. Of vigorous and symmetrical growth. A valuable early market fruit.

WINTER AND AUTUMN

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large; juicy; melting. A fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme). Large; melting; juicy and well flavored. Vigorous grower and reliable bearer. August 15.

Diel (Beurre Diel). Large; buttery; rich; vigorous grower. September.

Lawrence. Very large; melting; rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Large; round; russety; first quality. Last of August.

Superfin (Beurre Superfin). Large; melting; subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Dwarf Pears.

PRICES OF TREES	Each	10	100
2 years, 3 to 4 ft., branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
1 year, whips and partly branched . . . . .	.25	2.00	17.50

Angouleme, Anjou, Superfin and Seckle. For descriptions see above.

Japan Persimmons (*Diospyros Kaki.*)

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in middle Kentucky and Virginia. We have also seen the trees growing successfully in southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to over-bear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The trees will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results they should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, or in the standard six-basket carrier as is used for Peaches. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds: Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

	Each	10	100
Budded and grafted, heavy, 5 to 7 feet, 5/8 to 3/4-inch caliper	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
Budded and grafted, 3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.25	2.00	17.50

Among (Yemon). Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, 6 ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

Goshio. Very large; round; somewhat flattened; 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Average specimen 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens 16 ounces in weight. Keeps late; flesh red; tree erect grower.

Hachiya (Beehive in Japanese. Synonyms: Imperial,

Yomato, etc.). Very large; oblong, with a blunt apex slightly ribbed; size 3 by 3¾ inches long by 3½ inches in diameter; flesh deep orange-red; astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened and can be kept until March. The largest of all. Tree very vigorous and of tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "Momee," a unit of Japanese weight equaling four-fifths of a pound). This is perhaps the

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued.



Japan Persimmon.

most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright

orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Okame (Mikado). Large, roundish, oblate, sometimes with quarter marks; point not depressed; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine; flesh brownish red; good quality. Edible while solid.

Miyotan (Mazeli). Round, or slightly oblong; 2½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half-brown and half-red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. Brown specimens are edible while solid.

Tamopan (Big Grindstone). This valuable, new, vigorous variety was introduced by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Japan this is considered the best of all persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower, and in Japan reaches a height of from 30 to 50 feet. If carefully handled, and by keeping the fruit at a cool temperature, it can be kept for several weeks.

PRICE OF TREES:	Each	10
Strong trees, 4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
Strong trees, 3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00

Triumph. Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped; medium size, from 2¾ to 3 inches; bright red; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm, and of fine quality. Very few seeds. Tree a strong and upright grower; very productive.

Tsurunoko (Stork Egg; Mino Kaki). Large; oblong; 2½ by 3½ inches; weight, 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red; some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red; very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zengi, or Zingi (Name of Japanese Village). Small; 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter; weight, 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid. Tree is a strong, healthy grower, producing fruit very freely.

Plums.

PRICES OF TREES:	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.00	17.50

Distance for Planting, 15 to 25 feet apart, each way

European Plums.

Shropshire. Of medium size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Thrives best in the Piedmont section. Very productive.

Japanese Plums.

Prunus triflora of botanists.

Prunus Japonica of pomologists.

Abundance (Yellow-Fleshed Botan). Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable

for shipping. Fruit should be thinned; otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

Burbank. In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan, slightly differing in foliage. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit. Valuable also for northern states.

Chabot. Length, 2 to 2½ inches by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow; very solid; subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Red Nagate (Red June, or Long Fruit), 1¾ by 1½ inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.



PLUMS, continued.

Satsuma (Blood Plum) (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the middle and northern states.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

In addition to the above, we can supply a limited quantity of 12 other desirable varieties of Plums.

Quinces.

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations, Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Each, 10, 100. Rows include 'Strong, 3-year, grafted, 4 to 5 feet, branched' and 'Strong, 2-year, grafted, 3 to 4 feet, branched'.

Angers. A productive old variety. Fruit rather acid. Each 10 100. 3-year trees \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00. Apple, or Orange. Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Rea (Rea's Mammoth). A very large and fine variety of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces. Meeche. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

Almonds.

Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts, but in some sections they have been grown quite successfully.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Each, 10, 100. Rows include '1-year trees, 5 to 7 feet, heavy' and '1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet'.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

Nonpareil. (Also called Extra.) Tree of pendulous growth; a heavy and regular bearer. Shell thin; considered one of the best.

Sultana. Prolific. Soft shell variety; one of the sorts mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes.

Texas Prolific. Kernel of medium size; very plump; soft shell. A good bearer.

Chestnuts.

Large Spanish Chestnut. Nuts large; not so sweet as American, but command a ready sale. Does well in this locality. Bears early and freely.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Each, 10, 100. Rows include '4 to 5 feet, very heavy, well branched, 1 to 1 1/2 cal.' and '3 to 4 feet, well branched'.

Filberts.

These will grow in almost any soil, but do best in the Piedmont and colder sections.

European White. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong; very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Each, 10, 100. Row: '2-3 feet, branched \$0.25 \$2.00 \$17.50'.

Walnuts.

The best soil is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony. Never plant in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

(Thin-Shelled, or Madeira Nuts)

Nuts large; oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keep sweet a long time.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Each, 10, 100. Rows include '4 to 5 feet, very heavy', '3 to 4 feet, heavy', '2 to 3 feet, heavy', and '18 to 24 in.'.

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the southern states. The tree is very handsome; has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. We offer two varieties.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Each, 10, 100. Rows include '3 to 4 feet, stocky', '2 to 3 feet, stocky', and '18 to 24 inches, stocky'.

Juglans Cordiformis. Nut bread; pointed; flattened; medium sized, somewhat resembling the shellbark hickory. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed entire.

Juglans Sieboldiana. Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut. A handsome tree; perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

Pecans.

All of our Pecans are budded or grafted on two and three-year, thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a splendid stock of the following well-known varieties.

PRICES OF TREES:

	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, extra fine	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$125.00
4-5 feet, very heavy	1.25	10.00	90.00
3-4 feet, very heavy	1.00	8.00	70.00
2-3 feet, heavy .....	.80	7.00	60.00



Pecans

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees, of well-known and meritorious varieties, should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

It is a well-established fact that some varieties of Pecans, the same as with other fruits, are adapted to certain localities, whereas the same varieties are not so good in other locations. It is not yet known which variety is adapted to the greatest number of localities. There are scores of varieties now cultivated and new sorts being advertised every year, but a half-dozen of the best tested and well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for any commercial grower.

Pecans should be planted from 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soil. The Pecan will adapt itself to a great variety of soil—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling land, and the sandy pine levels; but never set a Pecan in pipe-clay land or that which is not well drained, for if the land sours the trees will be killed or so badly injured that they will never give satisfactory results.

Some varieties of Pecans are hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes fifteen degrees of latitude. The trees can be safely transplanted as soon as they are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. It is a mistake to think that Pecans do not need cultivation. They must be cultivated and fertilized if you desire to get returns from the trees. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. Stable manure, bone meal or high-grade commercial fertilizer are excellent fertilizers for Pecans.

As to the commercial value of nuts, this varies according to size and demand. Nuts running 30 to 50 to the pound wholesale from 30 to 60 cents per pound. The largest sizes bring fancy prices.

Pecans are long-lived. Budded and grafted trees, if well cared for, will bear at five years of age, but you cannot expect paying results before the trees are from seven to eight years of age. A ten-year-old tree should produce from fifteen to fifty pounds of nuts. If insects or fungous diseases affect the Pecan, see page 6.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans.

Take great care in preventing the roots of trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something similar, to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time, and this set at once in the hole previously dug. This hole must be at least two feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and at the same time affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree—the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least two inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry, some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than three to four feet in height, the top should be cut back to within three feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.

We have had excellent results in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed four feet below the level is ample.

Small Fruits.

Blackberries.

Cultural Directions—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate during the fall and winter, and with bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart, and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch, and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter, and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large; borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.
10 cents each; 75 cents for 10; \$2.00 for 50;
\$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.
10 cents each; 75 cents for 10; \$2.00 for 50;
\$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000

Dewberries.

Cultural Directions—Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

All Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is 8 to

10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust.

10 cents each; 50 cents for 10; \$1.50 for 50;
\$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

10 cents each; 50 cents for 10; \$1.50 for 50;
\$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000

Raspberries.

Cultural Directions—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large; purplish; vigorous and productive.
Strong plants, each \$0.10
10 strong plants50
50 strong plants 2.00
100 strong plants 3.00

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality; prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

Strong plants, each \$0.10
10 strong plants50
50 strong plants 1.50
100 strong plants 2.00
1000 strong plants 15.00

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow; similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; withstands our summers.

Strong plants, each \$0.10
10 strong plants75
50 strong plants 2.00
100 strong plants 3.50

Gregg. Blackcap. Very productive; large size.

Strong plants, each \$0.10
10 strong plants50
50 strong plants 2.00
100 strong plants 3.00

Grapes. Native Varieties.

All the varieties listed have been thoroughly tested. We can, however, supply a limited quantity of vines of several other varieties. Our plants are strong and well rooted.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes, prune annually.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENT, OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES:

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use \$1.00
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use 8.00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upward.
FOR PURCHASER'S SELECTION. Not less than five vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; not less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large; dark red.
10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100

Amber. Pale amber; long bunches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.
15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and De'aware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Brighton. Bunch medium; berry large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market Grape. Vigorous.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100
Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.
10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100

GRAPES, continued.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Diana. Bunch large, compact; berry large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions.

10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape.

10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet; rich, aromatic flavor. Mid-season.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Lutie. Sweet; very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10

Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). A strong, vigorous grower; berries large, color of Catawba; thin skin; sweet and sprightly.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier, and generally regarded as a better Grape.

15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100

Bullace or Muscadine Grapes.

(Vitis rotundifolia or Vulpina)

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Strong, 2-year, transplanted vines, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.50 per 100.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black, and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large; blue-black; in clumps of from 6 to 10; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy variety. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine, when properly prepared, resembles Muscatel.

Thomas. Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior wine Grape. Matures middle to end of August.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

Citrange.

The Citranges were produced by Mr. Weber, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They are crosses of the Citrus trifoliata and the best commercial varieties of oranges in cultivation. These crosses have made it possible to produce fairly palatable oranges in sections of the country where the mercury goes to zero. We have tested these Citranges for a number of years. It is seldom that the foliage is injured by cold. The leaves are trifoliate, but of large size, thus showing the blood of the Citrus trifoliata and orange.

We offer strong grafted plants of **Morton, Rusk, and Willet.** Each

5 to 6 ft., very heavy, bushy, bearing size...\$5.00
18 to 24 in. 1.00
12 to 18 in.50

Orange.

Satsuma, or Oonshiu. A very hardy variety of the Mandarin Orange. It is the hardiest edible Orange, and has stood at Augusta, without injury, a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. The fruit is of fine quality; ripens early. The trees are of drooping habit, with a broad-spreading head; thornless; bears early; blooms are produced about the middle of April. All of our Satsumas are field-grown and budded on Citrus trifoliata.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	\$1.50	\$10.00	
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched	1.00	8.00	\$75.00
18 to 24 in., well branched..	.75	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 in., well branched..	.50	4.00	30.00

Elaeagnus (Japan Oleaster)

Elaeagnus edulis (Longipes). Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing, ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This fruit will make an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent, and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers. Plants perfectly hardy.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., strong, bushy.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	.35	3.00	\$25.00
12 to 18 in., strong, well branched. ....	.25	2.00	17.50

E. Simonii (Simons' Oleaster). Fruit larger than Edulis; matures here in March. Owing to its early-blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed in this latitude by late frosts. The plant is an ever-green, and is very ornamental.

PRICES:	Each	10
15 to 18 in., very strong, O. G.	\$0.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., strong, from pots and O. G. ....	.50	4.00

Eriobotrya Japonica

(Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese)

Trees of medium height, with long, glossy, evergreen leaves; flowers white, in spikes, produced in early winter. The fruit, which is borne in clusters, matures from the end of February to May. Owing to its early season of blooming, fruit is seldom perfected north of Charleston, but otherwise the tree is perfectly hardy, and is extremely ornamental. This plant is well adapted to the southern coast belt. Fruit the size of a Wild Goose Plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, subacid and refreshing.

Eriobotrya. Seedlings.	Each	10	100
3-year, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-year, from 3-in. pots.....	.25	2.00	17.50

Eriobotrya. Giant. All pot-grown. Fruit four times as large as the common Japan Medlar.

	Each	10
Strong, 2-year, grafted plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

Mulberries.

PRICES, except where noted:	Each	10	100
2-year, grafted, very heavy, branched.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
1-year, grafted, 7-9 ft., heavy..	.35	3.00	25.00
1-year, grafted, 5-7 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of western and middle states.

Hicks. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Stubbs. Discovered in Laurens County, Georgia. Produces an enormous quantity of fruit of large size,

1¼ to 1¾ inches in length, of excellent quality. Bears for about two months. Extremely scarce.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 2-year, budded, well branched.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Strong, 1-year, budded.....	.25	2.00	17.50

Olives.

Picholine. A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

Pot-Grown Plants:	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., branched.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
15 to 18 in.....	.25	2.00	17.50

Pomegranates.

The Pomegranate is hardy in the gulf states and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in eastern markets, and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
30 to 36 in., very bushy.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
24 to 30 in., bushy.....	.25	2.25	\$20.00

Paper Shell. A new variety from California. Extra fine quality. Will bear first year after transplanting. Skin very thin; hence the name Paper Shell.

Purple-Seeded (Spanish Ruby). Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, best quality.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.

Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

Garden-Making: Suggestions for the Utilizing of Home Grounds, by L. H. Bailey and others (MM).—Tells of ornamental gardening of any range, treats of fruits and of vegetables for home use, and is useful alike to the owner of a suburban garden plot and to the owner of a "little place" in the country. The illustrations are copious and beautiful. 417 pg. Price \$1.70.

Disease of Cultivated Plants and Trees, by George Massee (MM).—A valuable addition to agricultural literature by the well-known author of "Plant World," "British Fungus Flora," etc. 602 pg. Price \$2.45.

The Forcing-Book, by L. H. Bailey (MN).—Especially valuable to commercial growers of winter vegetables. Gives full instructions for construction of the forcing house and its management, with a list of vegetables suitable for forcing, their temperature and light requirements, suitable soils, etc. 266 pages. Price, \$1.35.

The Principles of Fruit Growing, by L. H. Bailey (MN).—A complete treatise of the practice of fruit-growing, comprising an inventory of fruits and a full discussion of the tillage, planting and fertilizing of fruit lands and the protection of fruit plants from disease, frosts and other dangers. 516 pages. Price, \$1.65.

Bush-Fruits, by Prof. Fred W. Card (MN).—A Horticultural monograph of Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants, Gooseberries and other Shrub-like Fruits. Aims not only to give necessary instruction on the cultivation of the bush-fruits, but to provide a cyclopedia of reference to varieties, species, insects and disease. 537 pages. Price, \$1.70.

The Pruning-Book, by L. H. Bailey (MN).—It treats of the philosophic reason for pruning fruit-bearing trees and plants, and of the practical results obtained; tells you how to distinguish the blossom-bud from the leaf-bud, and how to treat wounds. 537 pages. Price, \$1.70.

Soils, by Charles W. Burkett (MN).—The story of the properties of the soil, their improvement and management, as well as a discussion of the problems of crop growing and crop feeding, with many practical illustrations of soil management. 300 pages. Price, \$1.25.

Systematic Pomology, by F. A. Waugh (MN).—This is the first book in the English language which has ever made the attempt at a complete and comprehensive treatment of systematic pomology. It presents clearly and in detail the whole method by which fruits are studied. The book is suitably illustrated. 238 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard, by Henry Stewart (MN).—This work is offered to those American farmers and other cultivators of the soil who, from painful experience, can readily appreciate the losses which result from the scarcity of water at critical periods. Fully illustrated. 276 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Land Draining, by Manly Miles (MN).—An illustrated book for farmers on the principles and practice of draining, giving the results of extended experience in laying tile drains. Such information will enable the farmer to avoid the errors of imperfect construction and the disappointment that must necessarily follow. 200 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Ornamental Department.

Deciduous Shrubs.

It is seldom that a home in the country, suburbs or town cannot be improved in appearance and greatly enhanced in value by the judicious treatment of the grounds, irrespective of size; and for this purpose many flowering shrubs lend themselves most admirably. Shrubbery, properly planted and massed, is most effective in bringing out certain features of the lawn, to screen some unsightly building or object, or to break the outline of foundation walls.

Along the drive, the walk or the edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frosts. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Frequently one finds a spot that suggests the use of an individual specimen—in such case a variety should be selected that will develop symmetrically.

To meet the ever increasing demand for ornamental shrubs, we have again increased our plantings, and this year our acreage in ornamentals is larger than that of previous years, and we are in a position to furnish many varieties in carload lots. In addition to the varieties that are best adapted to the South, we grow many of the hardy kinds suited to the northern sections of the country.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 5 apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growths should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Altheas, Cydonias, Deutzias Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc., but such varieties as Ceanothus, Hydrangea, Lonicera, Lilac, etc., which produce flowers upon the young growth, should be pruned during winter. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

PRICES OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection, for.....	\$ 15.00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for.....	10.00
Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, our selection, for.....	2.00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy, our selection, for.....	15.00

Acacia

Acacia Farnesiana (Popinac). A well-known and popular plant; branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round, yellow balls; very fragrant. Used in Southern France for perfumery. Blooms freely in February and March. Hardy at Savannah and southward. Each 10
24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots.....\$0.50 \$4.00

Althea frutex

Hibiscus Syriacus; Rose of Sharon

The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.

PRICES, except where noted:	Each	10	100
Extra strong, bushy, grafted, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	
Well branched, grafted, 3 to 5 feet (according to variety) ..	.40	3.00	\$25.00
Strong, grafted, branched, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Althea amplissima. Double; deep purple-pink, with carmine center; tall grower.

A. coelestis. Single; deep violet-blue, with darker center. A magnificent and distinct variety. Early and continuous bloomer. Dwarf. One of the best.

	Each	10	100
Well branched, grafted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

A. Comte de Hainault. Semi-double; pale pink, shading to a crimson center; medium grower; fine variety.

A. Duchesse de Brabant. Double dark red; medium grower.

A. Granville. Semi-double; flesh with crimson center. Medium grower.

A. Jeanne d'Arc. The best double, pure white Althæa yet introduced. A tall grower.

A. Lady Stanley. Double; bluish-white, with crimson center; medium grower.

A. Louis II. Semi-double; flesh with carmine center. Tall grower.

A. Meehanil (Variegated-leaved Althæa). Robust habit, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves variegated; creamy white, with irregular margins and green centers; never sun-scalds. Flowers single, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter—of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple blotched at the base of each of the five petals; blooms from June until autumn. This variety must not be confused with *Buistii*, or *A. variegata*, whose double wine-colored flowers never open and remain unsightly.

	Each	10	100
Very bushy, grafted, 2 to 3 ft. . .	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	.40	3.00	20.00
12 to 18 in., branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

A. Monstrosa. Semi-double; white, crimson center; medium grower.

A. purpurea semi-plena. Originated by us. Flowers large, semi-double, violet purple. Free bloomer. Tall.

A. rubra pleno. Double; rosy red, with crimson center; medium grower; very fine.

A. Totus albus. Single; pure white; profuse bloomer. Very fine; dwarf grower.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., grafted, branched. . .	\$0.40	\$3.00	
18 to 24 in., grafted, branched. .	.25	2.00	\$15.00

A. violacea semi-plena. Semi-double; deep purplé-magenta, with crimson center; tall grower.

A. Violet Claire. Clear violet; crimson center; semi-double. Tall grower.

Azalea

Azalea calendulacea (A. lutea). Great Flame Azalea. This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing, about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades, of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out.

	Each	10	
2-3 ft., strong clumps	\$1.75	\$15.00	
18-24 in., clumps	.75	10.00	
18-24 in., well branched	.75	6.00	
12-18 in., well branched	.50	4.00	

A. Nudiflorum (Pinxter Flower; Wood Honeysuckle). The well-known native variety which produces pinkish-white flowers in early April before the leaves appear.

	Each	10	
3-4 ft., heavy clumps	\$2.00	\$15.00	
2-3 ft., heavy bushes	.75	6.00	
18-24 in., well branched	.50	4.00	

Berberis. Barberry.

Berberis Vulgaris Atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A form of the European Barberry, but with bright purple foliage; small, bright yellow flowers, borne in great profusion last of April; a most conspicuous plant; very effective when properly planted with other shrubs. This plant usually attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft., very bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2-3 ft., very bushy	.35	2.50	20.00
18-24 in., well branched	.25	2.00	15.00

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries red, produced in great profusion, and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$0.75	\$6.00	
24 to 30 in., very bushy	.50	4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 in., well branched	.35	2.50	20.00
12 to 15 in., well branched	.25	2.00	15.00

Buddleia

Buddleia officinalis. A new variety with pale green leaves. Plant attains a height of from 6 to 10 feet; small violet-colored flowers are produced on racemes 6 to 10 inches long in January, and continues to bloom for several weeks; valuable here and southward. Extra strong, bushy50 cents each

B. variabilis Veitchiana (Veitch's Buddleia). A beautiful new shrub with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat, borne in arching racemes 6 to 10 inches long. Blooms almost the entire summer; very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Strong, well branched	.35	3.00	

Callicarpa. French Mulberry

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.35	3.00
2 to 3 ft., branched	.25	2.00

Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry). With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

C. Americana alba. A form of the French Mulberry, with white berries. A very distinct and rare plant. Introduced by us. In late fall and early winter the plant is covered with a mass of snow-white berries, making it a very conspicuous object.

Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub.

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet, or Strawberry Shrub). Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double. Chocolate-colored; very fragrant.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.25	2.00	\$15.00

C. Praeox (Chimonanthus fragrans). Oriental Sweet Shrub. A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., very bushy	\$1.00	\$8.00	
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	.75	5.00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.50	3.00	\$25.00
18 to 24 in., branched	.25	2.00	15.00

Caryopteris. Blue Spiraea.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea, or Chinese Beardwort). A free-blooming shrub; lavender-blue flowers, produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Effective for massing.

	Each	10	100
30-36 in., strong, field-grown clumps	\$0.50	\$4.00	
24-30 in., strong, field-grown	.25	2.00	

Cassia

Cassia Florabunda. A free-flowering plant; perfectly hardy here. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers, produced in great profusion from July until frost. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. A most effective lawn plant.

	Each	10	100
Strong, bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong, 2-year	.25	2.00	\$17.50



Buddleia Variabilis Veitchiana

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

These hybrid varieties are most desirable. They are free-bloomers, and in this latitude can be almost classed as an evergreen. They succeed in any well-drained soil. They commence to bloom about the middle of April and continue for a long time. These plants are not sufficiently appreciated.



Ceanothus

	Each	10	
3 years, very bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	
2 years, strong .....	.35	3.00	
Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles. A very handsome variety. Flowers light blue in large, showy panicles. An exquisite plant. Blooms in April.			
C. intermedius. Panicles smaller than those of Marie Simon. Flowers lavender. Blooms late.			
C. Marie Simon. A beautiful variety with fragrant, flesh-colored flowers. Commences to bloom in April and lasts for several weeks.			

Cercis. Judas Tree

Cercis Japonica (Cercis Chinensis). Japan Judas Tree. Leaves heart-shaped, deep, shining green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast. Blooms in March.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very bushy	\$1.50		
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	1.00	\$8.00	
3 to 4 ft., very heavy .....	.75	6.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched .....	.50	4.00	30.00

Chilopsis

Chilopsis linearis (Flowering Willow). A tall-growing shrub from Southwest Texas. Leaves linear; flowers lilac, very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

C. Linearis alba. Similar to Linearis, but with pure white blooms; a fine variety.

	Each	10
4 years, very bushy	\$0.75	\$6.00
3 years, very heavy .....	.50	4.00
2 years, heavy .....	.25	2.00

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe). A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April.

	Each	10
3-4 ft., large bushes	\$0.75	
2-3 ft., large bushes .....	.50	\$4.00
18-24 in., well branched .....	.35	3.00

Citrus

Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Orange). As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of large, single, white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of smaller size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, well branched, 3 to 4 feet, 3 years	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
For smaller sizes, see under Hedge Plants, page 49.			

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder). A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00
18 to 24 in., well branched .....	.35	2.50

Corchorus. Kerria

Corchorus Japonicus fl. pl. (Globe Flower; Japanese Rose). This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet.

	Each	10	100
3-4 ft., heavy clumps	\$0.50	\$4.00	
2-3 ft., branched .....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

Cornus. Osier Dogwood.

Cornus sanguinea (European Red Osier). A shrub of spreading habit; purplish red branches; flowers greenish white, in compact clusters, which are produced last of April, followed by black berries; attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Desirable for massing.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched .....	.25	2.00	15.00

C. Sibirica (Red Siberian Osier). An upright shrub with bright red branches, which are most conspicuous in winter; flowers creamy white in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. This shrub usually attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
18-24 in., well branched .....	.25	2.00	15.00

CRAPE MYRTLE. See Lagerstroemia

Cydonia. Pyrus.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince, or Fire Bush). Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. Have also a pure white variety.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched .....	.25	2.00	12.00

Deutzia

PRICES, except where noted:

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., extra heavy, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$30.00
3 yrs., very bushy, 4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.00	20.00
2 yrs., bushy, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00

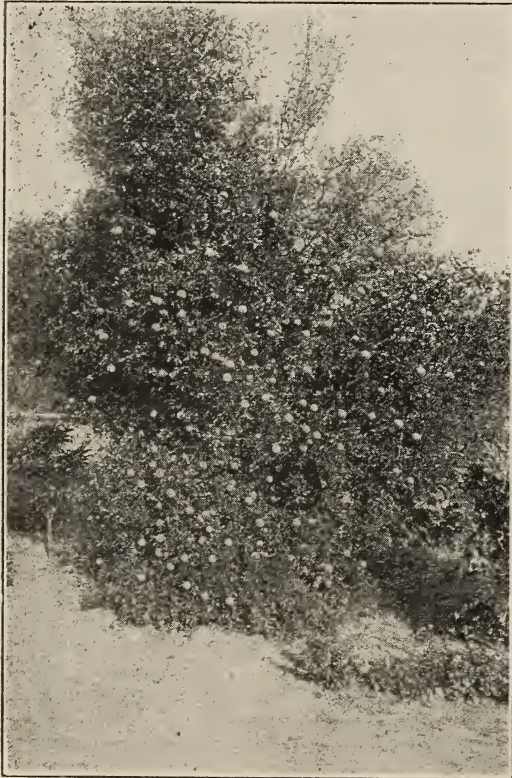
Deutzia crenata (Single White Deutzia). Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

D. crenata flore plena alba (*D. candidissima*). Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

D. crenata flore plena rosea (Double Pink Deutzia). Same as *Deutzia crenata flore plena alba*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than *Pride of Rochester*.

D. gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, heavy clumps	\$0.50	\$4.00	
18-24 in., very bushy	.35	3.00	\$20.00
12-18 in., bushy	.25	2.00	17.50



Citrus trifoliata

D. gracilis rosea. Resembles *D. gracilis*, but flowers are light rose, in profuse clusters. A desirable plant.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., very bushy	\$0.35	\$3.00
12 to 18 in., bushy	.25	2.00

D. Lemoini. Flowers pure white; borne in great profusion on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit.

A most desirable and satisfactory variety. Blooms early in April.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., bushy	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
18 to 24 in., very bushy	.25	2.00	17.50

D. Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus*

Elaeagnus. Oleaster.

Elaeagnus edulis (*longipes*). (Japan Oleaster.) A beautiful ornamental shrub. In early April produces very fragrant, greenish-yellow flowers, which are immediately followed by enormous quantities of bright red, edible fruit. A very useful as well as ornamental plant. For full description see page 19.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., strong, bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	
18 to 24 in., very bushy	.35	3.00	\$25.00
12 to 18 in., strong, well branched	.25	2.00	17.50

Exochorda. Pearl Bush.

Exochorda grandiflora (*Spiraea grandiflora*). A popular large-growing shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. A native of North China. Leaves bright green; large, pure white flowers, produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy	.50	4.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy	.35	3.00	
18 to 24 in., well branched	.25	2.00	15.00

Forsythia. Golden Bell.

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., 3-4 ft., well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 yrs., 2-3 ft., well branched	.25	2.00	\$15.00

F. suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). A graceful variety with long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green; flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in early spring. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft., well branched	.25	2.00	\$15.00

F. viridissima (Golden Bell). Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., 3-4 ft., well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft., well branched	.25	2.00	\$15.00

FRENCH MULBERRY. See *Callicarpa*

GLOBE FLOWER. See *Corchorus*

Hibiscus rosa Sinensis

Perfectly hardy in South Florida. Blooms continuously.

	Each	10	100
Very strong plants, from 3 1/2 and 4-inch pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00	15.00

Hibiscus aurantiaca. Large, double, salmon-colored flowers, with carmine center.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

HIBISCUS, continued.

- H. cruentus.** Double; clear carmine. Free bloomer.
H. Lambertii. Vivid red; single.
H. miniatus. Vivid red; double.
H. Peach low. A beautiful shade of pink; double.
H. sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; semi-double.
H. grandiflora. Very large, single, red flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*

Hydrangea

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties, such as *Monstrosa*, *Otaksa* and *Rosea*, vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

PRICES, except where noted:	Each	10	100
3 yrs., heavy, well branched, 24 to 30 inches	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 yrs., strong, well branched, 18 to 24 inches	.35	3.00	25.00
Branched, 12 to 18 inches	.25	2.00	18.00

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms very large, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form the panicles are similar to *H. hortensis*.

	Each	10
Strong, 3-year	\$0.50	\$4.00
Strong, 2-year	.35	3.00

H. monstrosa. A very large-flowering variety; beautiful rose color, shaded white; in some soils pale rose or blue. A very decided improvement on *Otaksa*.

H. Otaksa. An improved variety of *Hortensis*; flower-heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

	Each	10	100
4 years, 3 to 4 feet, heavy, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 years, 24 to 30 inches, well branched	.35	3.00	25.00
2 years, 18 to 24 inches, well branched	.25	2.00	18.00

H. ramis pictis, or Red-branched. With dark purple stems and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

H. rosea. Vigorous habit. Flower-heads shaped like those of *Thomas Hogg*; freely produced. Color bright, rosy pink.

H. Thomas Hogg. One of the best white-flowered variety of the *Hortensis* group. Flowers last several weeks. At first slightly tinted green, becoming pure white.

Hydrangeas, New Sorts.

The following have been thoroughly tested by us and we recommend them as desirable varieties to our list of Hydrangeas:

	Each.	10
18 to 24 in., strong, field-grown, branched	\$0.50	\$4.00
12 to 18 in., field-grown, branched	.35	3.00

Hydrangea Avalanche. Large corymbs of pure white flowers. A splendid improvement on all other white sorts.

H. La Lorraine. Very large flowers; pale rose, turning to bright pink; sometimes blue.

H. Souv. de Claire. Somewhat similar to *Otaksa*, but with smaller heads of bloom, which are produced in great profusion. Bright pink.

Hydrangea, Standard or Tree Form

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. These plants have been trained to a single stem, and have large, bushy heads. Conspicuous as single specimens on the lawn.

	Each.	10
4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
3 to 4 feet	.75	6.00

Hypericum

Hypericum Moserianum (Golden St. John's Wort). A beautiful shrub, attaining a height of 1 to 2 feet; almost an evergreen. Leaves dark green; flowers bright golden yellow, 2 inches in diameter. Very showy.

	Each.	10
3 years, well branched	\$0.35	\$3.00
12-15 inches, well branched	.25	2.00

Jasminum. Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum (Naked-flowered Jasmine). A graceful, hardy, drooping shrub, with dark green leaves. Bright yellow flowers produced in early January. Hardy at New York.

	Each	10	100
3 years, very heavy	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$17.50
2 years, well branched	.25	2.00	15.00

J. Revolutum (J. Humile; J. Flavum; J. Triumphans). Common Italian Yellow Jasmine; almost evergreen; hardy as far north as Maryland; leaves dark green; bright yellow flowers, produced in April, in open clusters; blooms almost continuously until fall.

	Each.	10
3 years, 2 to 2½ feet, heavy, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00
2 years, very heavy	.25	2.25

KERRIA. See *Corchorus*



White Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia. Crape Myrtle.

Lagerstroemia Indica (Crape Myrtle). A very popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. We offer three colors—White, Crimson and Pink.

	Each	10	100
5-6 feet, well branched	\$1.00	\$8.00	
4-5 feet, well branched	.75	6.00	
3-4 feet, well branched	.50	4.00	\$30.00
2-3 feet, well branched	.35	3.00	25.00
18-24 in., strong	.25	2.00	18.00

Lonicera. Bush or Upright Honeysuckle.

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.

	Each	10	100
3 years, very bushy	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 years, strong, well branched	.25	2.00	15.00

Lonicera Belgica (Belgian, Dutch, or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Of semi-climbing habit, but can easily be grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest shrubs.

L. Bella. Hybrid variety; abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

L. Dr. Bertrance. A new variety, producing an abundance of large pink flowers in early spring, which contrast beautifully with the bright green foliage. A most desirable variety.

L. Fragrantissima (Chinese Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). Very strong growing variety; very fragrant, small white flowers appear in early spring before the leaves; foliage is retained until late winter; sometimes in sheltered positions all winter.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

MOCK ORANGE. See *Philadelphus*

Nevisia

Nevisia Alabamensis (Snow Wreath). A very rare and graceful shrub with slender, spreading branches, producing in early spring a profusion of feathery white flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet, strong plants	\$0.50		

PEARL BUSH. See *Exochorda*

Philadelphus. Mock Orange

Vigorous-growing shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

PRICES, except where noted:

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched	.35	3.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.25	2.00	15.00

Philadelphus Avalanche. Very graceful, with slender, arching branches, which are almost entirely covered with white, sweet-scented, showy flowers; dwarf; compact habit.

P. Bouquet blanc (New). White, semi-double flowers; very free bloomer.

P. Conquete (New). Very desirable; large, sweet-scented flowers.

P. Coronarius (Garland, or Sweet Syringa). Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

P. grandiflorus. A conspicuous variety, with very large, white flowers.

P. Laxus. Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters; a very fine and desirable variety; blooms in

May, after all other varieties of the *Philadelphus* have passed.

P. Lemoini grandiflora fl. pl. (Hybrid Mock Orange). A desirable new variety, with small, bright-green leaves, 1 to 2 inches in length; very fragrant, semi-double white flowers are borne in dense clusters which cover the entire plant. A dwarf grower. Most effective in masses.

	Each	10
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18-24 in., very bushy
 \$0.25 | \$2.00 |

P. nanus (Dwarf Mock Orange). A form of *P. coronarius*; very dwarf and compact, with dark green foliage.

	Each	10
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2 years, bushy
 \$0.25 | \$2.00 |

Prunus.

Double Flowering Plums and Almonds

Prunus triloba (Double-flowering Plum). A small shrub with downy ovate leaves. Beautiful, double, light pink blossoms are produced in great profusion in early spring. A very desirable shrub.

	Each	10
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Extra strong, budded plants
 \$0.50 | \$4.00 |

Strong budded plants
 .35 | 3.00 |

P. Japonica flore alba plena (*Amygdalus Pumila*). Dwarf double white Almond. A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs.

P. Japonica flore rubra plena (*Amygdalus Pumila*). Dwarf, double pink flowering Almond. Same as above, except the flowers are double rose.

Punica. Pomegranate

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

	Each	10	100
--	------	----	-----

4 years, 5 to 6 feet, extra heavy,

well branched
 \$0.75 | \$6.00 |

3 years, 3 to 4 feet, very heavy,

well branched
 .50 | 4.00 | \$30.00 |

2 years, 2 to 3 feet, branched
 .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |

Punica granatum alba. Double; white.

P. granatum rubra. Double; red; very showy.

P. granatum variegatum. Sometimes double-red and double-variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PYRUS. See *Cydonia*

Rhodotypus. Kerria.

Rhodotypus kerrioides (White Kerria). A beautiful and distinct shrub from Japan, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Leaves large; flowers white, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in late spring, followed by black berries, which are retained during the winter.

	Each	10	100
--	------	----	-----

3-4 feet, very bushy
 \$0.40 | \$3.50 |

2-3 feet, bushy
 .35 | 3.00 | \$20.00 |

18-24 in., well branched
 .25 | 2.00 | 17.50 |

Rhus. Sumac.

Rhus Copallina (Upland Sumac). A small tree or large shrub. Leaves are dark green and lustrous, turning ruddy brown in fall. Fruit bright red and persists throughout winter.

	Each	10	100
--	------	----	-----

4 to 5 feet
 \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |

3 to 4 feet
 .25 | 2.00 | 17.50 |

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

RHUS, continued.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., well branched.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	
5 to 6 ft., well branched.....	.75	6.00	
4 to 5 ft., branched.....	.50	4.00	
3 to 4 ft., branched.....	.25	2.00	\$15.00

R. *Glabra* (Smooth Sumac). A shrub or low tree with an open crown. Leaves dark above and white beneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn; desirable for massing; flowers in large terminal panicles, followed by crimson fruited clusters, which persist all winter.

	Each	10	100
6-8 feet, heavy	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
5-6 feet .....	.35	3.00	20.00
4-5 feet .....	.25	2.00	17.50

Robinia. Locust.

Robinia hispida rosea (Rose, or Moss Locust). A native dwarf shrub, usually 2 to 3 feet high; very showy, rose-colored flowers produced in racemes during April. A very attractive and showy plant.

	Each	10	
3-4 feet, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00	
2-3 feet, branched .....	.25	2.25	

Rosmarinus. Rosemary

Rosmarinus Officinalis. A shrubby evergreen with bright blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, heavy clumps	\$0.50	\$4.00	
18-24 in., very bushy .....	.35	3.00	\$25.00
12-18 in., bushy .....	.25	2.00	17.50

Spiraea

	Each	10	100
Extra heavy bushes	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 years, very heavy, well branched .....	.35	3.00	20.00
2 years, heavy, well branched..	.25	2.00	15.00

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea arguta (Hybrid Snow Garland). Fine and showy. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading into yellow and salmon. Blooms in early spring. Height 3 to 5 feet.

S. *Opulifolia aurea* (Golden-leaved Nine-bark). A vigorous-growing variety, with golden tinted leaves and white flowers, which are freely produced last of April; very conspicuous and pleasing when a golden-leaved plant is desired.

S. *prunifolia flore pleno* (Bridal Wreath). A beautiful, early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.

S. *Reevesiana* (Reeves' Single Spiraea). Produces large cluster of single white flowers covering the entire bush; flowers very free in early spring; blooms just before *Spiraea Reevesiana* fl. pl.

S. *Reevesiana flore pleno* (S. *Cantonensis flore pleno*). With large, round clusters of double white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

S. *Thunbergii* (Common Snow Garland). A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Desirable for a low hedge.

S. *Van Houttei* (Van Houtte's Spiraea). A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spiraeas.

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spiraea). An improvement upon S. *Bumaldi*. A remarkably free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

S. *Billardii* (Billard's Spiraea). A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles; commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

S. *callosa alba* (Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea). Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

S. *Fortunei Macrophylla*. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border or for planting in groups.

S. *Froebeli*. A fine, free-blooming sort: rosy-colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Staphylea. Bladder Nut

Staphylea Pinnata (Bladder-Nut). An upright-growing shrub; bright green foliage; white flowers, followed in long, raceme-like clusters in late spring, succeeded by large, inflated seed pods.

2 years, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$17.50 per 100

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. A very handsome and desirable shrub, with spreading, drooping branches. The serrated leaves are tinged with red at the time of unfolding. During the summer the leaves are a deep, glossy green, and in autumn tints of reddish purple are assumed. Produces white flowers in racemes in May.

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, bushy	\$0.35	\$3.00	
18-24 in., bushy.....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

Styrax. Storax.

Styrax Japonica (Japanese Storax). A most beautiful Japanese shrub, with spreading branches and bright green leaves; fragrant white flowers, produced in drooping racemes; attains a height of 8 to 12 feet; blooms about April 15. A most desirable and attractive shrub.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, well branched ..	\$1.00	\$8.00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	.50	4.00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	.35	3.00	
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	.25	2.00	

ST. JOHN'S WORT. See *Hypericum*

SWEET PEPPER BUSH. See *Clethra*

SWEET SHRUB. See *Calycanthus*

Symphoricarpos.

	Each	10	100
2-3 feet, bushy	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall; slender, drooping branches; flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries, which remain upon the plant for months.

S. *vulgaris* (Coral Berry). A native shrub, growing naturally from New York to Texas. Purplish red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting; 4 to 6 feet tall.

Syringa. Lilac

Very valuable and desirable early spring-blooming shrubs; commence blooming last of March. Succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

PRICES, except where noted. All grafted plants:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, extra heavy, well branched	\$0.60	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy, well branched .50..	.50	3.00	20.00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	.25	2.00	17.50

LILAC, SINGLE VARIETIES

Charles X. Strong grower; trusses large, reddish-purple.

SYRINGA, continued.

- Frau Dammann.** A fine white, with large panicles of flowers of medium size; an early bloomer.
- Gloria Rupella.** Dark lilac; extra early; profuse bloomer.
- Lovanensis.** Silvery pink; a distinct and beautiful shade; large panicles.
- Ludwig Spath.** Dark purplish red. Very distinct.
- Marie Legraye.** Large panicles of single white flowers. One of the finest white Lilacs, and it is greatly used for forcing under glass.
- Pekinensis (Chinese Lilac).** A large-growing variety, sometimes attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Large, creamy-white flowers, produced in great profusion in large panicles about the last of April, and continues to bloom for about six weeks.
- | | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 7 to 9 ft., extra heavy bushes..... | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 6 to 7 ft., extra heavy bushes..... | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft., extra heavy bushes..... | .75 | 6.00 |
| 18-24 in. | .25 | 2.00 |



Syringa (Lilac)

- Persica Laciniata (Persian Lilac).** Foliage finely cut; flowers bright purple.
- Prof. Stockhardt.** Lavender; large trusses; extra early. An extra good sort.
- Uncle Tom.** Large spikes of single flowers; very dark purple; one of the darkest of all Lilacs.
- Vulgaris (Common Lilac).** Bluish-purple flowers; very fragrant.
- Vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac).** Cream-colored flowers; very fragrant.

LILAC, DOUBLE VARIETIES

- Alphonse Lavallee.** Blue, shaded violet; large panicles; a good sort.
- Charles Joly.** Very dark reddish purple; excellent.
- Comte de Jessieu.** Lilac-blue; very fine.
- Comte Horace de Choiseul.** Porcelain-blue in bud; white when open. Large trusses; profuse bloomer.
- Dame Blanc.** Beautiful double white flowers; one of the best.
- Dr. Masters.** Clear lilac; superb.
- Emile Lemoine.** Rosy lilac; very large and beautiful.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** Very large spikes, with pure double white flowers; very fine
- La Tour d'Auvergne.** Flowers very large; violet-purple. Extra good; a profuse bloomer.
- Louis Henri.** Rosy lilac; extra fine; blooms early.
- Miss Ellen Willmott.** Snow-white double flowers of perfect shape; very fine.
- Mme. Casimir Perier.** Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles. One of the most prolific.
- Matthieu de Dombasle.** Reddish mauve; buds purplish.
- Michael Buchner.** Pale lilac; very large panicles.

- Pres. Carnot.** Pale lilac. A fine, early bloomer.
- Pyramidalis.** Pale lilac; carmine in bud. An extra fine, profuse bloomer.
- Renoucule.** Purplish lilac. A free bloomer; extra fine.

Tamarix Tamarisk

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seashore.

- | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 feet, very heavy, well branched | \$0.60 | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, very heavy, well branched | .50 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, well branched.... | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
- Tamarix Gallica (French Tamarisk).** Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.
- T. hispida aestivalis.** The finest of all Tamarisks. Commences to bloom in early May, and, if kept in a vigorous condition, continues throughout the entire summer. Foliage bright green; flowers bright carmine-pink. Very scarce.
- | | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 feet, well branched | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
- T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk).** A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than T. Gallica.
- T. plumosa, or Japonica (Japanese Tamarisk).** Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Blooms middle of April.

Viburnum. Snowball.

Viburnum dentatum (Dented-leaved Viburnum; Arrow wood). Flowers greenish white, in profuse flat-headed clusters in late spring. Leaves broadly ovate, almost heart-shaped, light green, with sharp teeth like those of a circular saw. Is used freely in the North as an ornamental, and of equal value in the South. A handsome plant. Ultimate height, 8 to 12 feet.

- | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 2 to 3 ft., well branched | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | .25 | 2.00 | |
- V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree).** A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black.
- | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft., well branched..... | .35 | 3.00 | |
| 18 to 24 in., branched..... | .25 | 2.00 | \$17.50 |
- V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry).** A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.
- | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft., very bushy..... | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft., well branched..... | .35 | 3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 18 to 24 in., branched..... | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
- V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball); Guelder Rose).** Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.
- | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft., very bushy..... | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched | .35 | 2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 18 to 24 in., branched..... | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
- V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball).** A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.
- | | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched..... | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | |
| 18 to 24 in., branched..... | .35 | 3.00 | |

Vitex. Chaste or Hemp Tree.

- | | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 6 ft., very heavy..... | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., well branched..... | .35 | 3.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., branched..... | .25 | 2.00 |
- Vitex Agnus-castus.** This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.
- V. Agnus-castus alba.** Same as above, but with white flowers.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

WHITE FRINGE. See Chionanthus

WISTERIA (Standard or Tree). See Page 48.

Weigela. Diervilla

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00
Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.			
W. Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine-red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.			
W. Gustav Mallet. The finest variety of its class; flowers light pink, margined white; very free bloomer.			
W. Van Houttei. Carmine; good grower.			

Herbaceous Plants.

Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums, Hardy. We offer a most desirable collection of about 25 different varieties of Hardy Chrysanthemums, many of these being new sorts. All are named and of various colors—white, bronze, pink, yellow, crimson and all intermediate shades—both in the pompon and single-flowering sorts. These Chrysanthemums are most satisfactory in every way. They thrive in any good, rich garden soil and in full sunlight. They commence to bloom early in October and continue until frost.

	Each	10
Strong, field-grown clumps	\$0.50	\$4.00

Hibiscus

Hibiscus (Mallow). Meehan's Mallow Marvels. Tall, hardy herbaceous plants, Hibiscus with very large and showy flowers. They thrive in any good, rich garden soil and in full sunlight. Throughout the entire summer they produce large, single flowers, sometimes 6 to 8 inches in diameter. We offer a fine lot, different sorts in named colors—white, flesh, pink, crimson and red.

	Each	10
Extra strong 3-year roots.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
Strong 2-year roots .....	.25	2.00

Iris

IRIS Germanica (German Iris, or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should

contain a collection of these Flags. Ten distinct named varieties.

Strong roots, 15 cents each; \$1.25 for \$10; \$10.00 per 100.

IRIS Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). These handsome, spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. If the flower-stalks are cut just as the buds are expanding, and taken indoors, the flowers will last a long time, for as one flower fades another bud will open until all have shown their beautiful colors. With proper attention, this Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. Twelve of the best named sorts. 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100.

Peonies

PEONIES, Herbaceous. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested in this locality and have given most satisfactory results. We offer twelve to fifteen best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun, they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.

40 cents each; \$3.50 for 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Deciduous Trees.

The intelligent tree-planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery, where it has received proper care during the first years of its life. The one is tall, slender, and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well-developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree. All of our trees have been transplanted several times and plenty of room for development allowed in the row. The root-system is perfect, and when our nursery-grown trees are properly set and pruned, there should be no loss.

Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with five to six inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole. Keep free from grass and weeds, and loosen up the soil occasionally.

Acacia. Mimosa Tree

Acacia Julibrissin (Albizia). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00

Acer. Maple-

Acer dasycarpum, or saccharinum (Silver, or White Maple). A native species. A desirable, rapid-growing shade tree. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. Should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, or European Aspen, which throws up many shoots from the roots.

ACER, continued.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1.00	\$8.00	
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal. . . . .	.75	6.00	\$45.00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal. . . . .	.40	3.00	25.00
A. dasycarpum Wierli (Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple).			
This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height, 35 to 40 feet.			
	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal., budded, well branched.	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00
5 to 6 ft., budded, well branched. . . . .	.50	4.00	35.00
A. platanoides (Norway Maple). European species of compact and rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. In many localities the Norway Maple is considered the best of all for street and park planting because of its sturdy growth, handsome form and beautiful foliage. Height, 40 to 50 feet.			
	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy.	\$2.00		
8 to 10 ft., stocky.	1.25	\$10.00	\$90.00
6 to 8 ft., stocky. . . . .	.75	7.00	
A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). A magnificent variety for street and lawn. The tree assumes a dense habit of growth; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming beautiful shades of scarlet and yellow. Very hardy. Height, 50 to 60 feet.			
	Each	10	
10 to 12 ft., very heavy.	\$2.00		
8 to 10 ft., stocky.	1.25	\$10.00	
6 to 8 ft., stocky. . . . .	.75	7.00	



Acacia

Acer Japonicum. Japanese Maple.

For many years it was considered impossible to grow Japanese Maples in this section, but where the trees are given the proper care and attention, and planted in a shady situation where they are protected from the afternoon summer sun, these beautiful plants will give most satisfactory results. The Japanese Maples combine many attractive features, both in shape and color of foliage. The foliage is delicately and finely cut, and the decorative value of these Maples has been long recognized by all lovers of beautiful trees.

The best effect is secured by planting the various kinds in a bed; thus a pleasing color effect is given. For this purpose the plants should be set about 3 to 4 feet apart.

We offer about 10 or 12 of the best, most distinct and hardiest sorts.

	Each	10	100
Strong, grafted, well branched, 3 to 4 feet.			\$3.00
Strong, grafted, well branched, 2 to 3 feet.			1.50
Grafted, well branched, 18 to 24 in.			1.00

Aesculus. Horse Chestnut.

Aesculus rubicunda (Red-Flowering Horse-Chestnut). A very ornamental tree, attaining a height of 20 to 40 feet. Red flowers produced in large heads, which form a beautiful contrast with the deep green foliage. A great favorite.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet, heavy.			\$0.50

Aleurites. Candle Nut.

Aleurites Fordii (Candle Nut, or Candle Berry Tree). A medium size tree indigenous to Southeastern China. The tree attains a height of from 20 to 40 feet, and is extremely ornamental. The leaves are lobed and of a bright, shining green. In early spring it produces a mass of buff-colored flowers. The Walnut-like seeds make an oil which is variously known as Indian Walnut Oil, Kukui Oil, etc., which is largely used in the East for illuminating purposes. This tree is destined to become very popular for ornamental purposes; perfectly hardy at Augusta.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 4-5 feet.			\$1.00
Strong, 3-4 feet. . . . .			.35
			\$3.00

Catalpa. Indian Bean.

Catalpa Bungei (Bunge's Catalpa; Umbrella Catalpa). A dwarf variety from China. Foliage large and glossy. Makes an effective low-headed tree, somewhat like the Standard Bay in form. Very desirable for lawn planting and formal gardens. This Catalpa is usually grafted on stems 5 to 7 feet in height.

	Each	10	100
3 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 feet, stems 2½ to 3 in. cal.			\$2.50
3 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 feet, stems 1½ to 2 in. cal.			2.00
2 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 feet, stems 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.			1.50

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). It is better and blossoms two to three weeks later than the southern variety. One of the most valuable forest trees on account of the lasting quality of the timber, which is extensively used for railroad cross-ties.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1.00	\$8.00	
8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in. cal. . . . .	.75	5.00	
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal. . . . .	.50	4.00	

Celtis

Celtis Mississippiensis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry). One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air, so that they will not dry out.

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 feet, well branched, 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.			\$1.50
10 to 12 feet, well branched. 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	1.00	\$8.00	
8 to 10 feet, stocky. . . . .	.75	6.00	\$50.00
6 to 8 feet, stocky. . . . .	.50	4.00	35.00

Cerasus. Flowering Cherry.

Cerasus Avium flore plena alba. A large, white-flowering Japanese Cherry of remarkable beauty. A wealth of pure white blooms are produced in early spring; the flowers are so numerous that they conceal the branches; each flower resembles a miniature rose.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 4-5 feet.	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong, 3-4 feet. . . . .	.35	3.00	

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CERASUS, continued.

C. Rhexi flore plena. Another very fine double white Japanese Cherry. Early in spring the tree is covered with a profusion of blooms.

	Each	10	
Strong, 1 year, 3-4 feet	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

C. Japonica Rosea Pendula (Japanese Weeping Cherry). This is the well-known Weeping Cherry of the Japanese. In early spring the pendulous branches are covered with single rose-pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of bloom. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.

	Each	
Trees budded on 4 to 5 ft. stems	.....	\$1.50

Cercis. Judas Tree.

Cercis Canadensis (Red Bud). A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring, before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen, it is a very attractive tree.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2¼ in. cal., extra heavy	.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., extra heavy	.....	1.25	10.00 \$90.00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.....	1.00	8.00 70.00
5 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal.	.....	.75	6.00 50.00
4 to 5 ft., stocky	.....	.50	4.00 30.00

C. Japonica. See Deciduous Shrubs.



Red Dogwood

Cornus. Dogwood.

Cornus florida alba (White-flowering Dogwood). The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	.....	\$0.75 \$6.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.....	.50 4.00
2 to 3 ft., branched	.....	.35 3.00

C. florida flore rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it pro-

duces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

	Each	10
4 ft., very heavy	.....	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.	.....	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.75 \$6.00

CRAB APPLE, DOUBLE-FLOWERING See Malus spectabilis

ELM. See Ulmus

HORSE-CHESTNUT. See Aesculus

Hovenia. The Honey Tree.

Hovenia dulcis. Very attractive small tree, with a symmetrical, round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee-food. Attractive for the lawn.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	.....	\$1.00 \$8.00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.....	.75 6.00
5 to 6 ft., stocky	.....	.50 4.00



Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata (Golden Rain Tree) A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of orange-yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. caliper, branched	.....	\$0.75 \$6.00
5-6 ft., heavy	.....	.50 4.00

LINDEN See Tilia

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua (American Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet	\$0.75	\$6.00	
5 to 6 feet	.50	4.00	

Liriodendron. Tulip Poplar.

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree; Tulip Poplar). A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish-green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanted.

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2½ in. cal.	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.	1.25	10.00	90.00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	1.00	8.00	70.00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.75	6.00	50.00
5 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal.	.50	4.00	35.00

Magnolia. Chinese

All of the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear, and several



Magnolia Soulangeana

sorts produce, or continue to bloom, at periods during the entire summer. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

Magnolia purpurea (Chinese Purple Magnolia). This popular variety makes a small tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great

profusion the latter part of March, and a few flowers are produced during the entire summer.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., very bushy specimens	\$3.50	\$30.00	
5 to 6 ft., very bushy specimens	2.50	22.50	
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	1.50	12.50	
3 to 4 ft., well branched	1.00	8.00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.75	6.00	
18 to 24 in., branched	.50	4.00	

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). The illustration of this beautiful Magnolia on this page will give an idea of the magnificence of this hardy tree. Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March. Hardy. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bushy, well budded, imported	\$2.50		
3 to 3½ ft., well branched, with buds; imported	1.50		
2 to 3 ft., branched, with buds; imported	1.00		

M. Soulangeana nigra (Dark-flowered Magnolia). A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth; flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than *M. purpurea*. A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer. A most beautiful and desirable variety. Distinct from any other sort.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very bushy, home-grown	\$5.00		
2 to 3 ft., 2-year, home-grown	.50	\$4.00	

M. stellata (*M. Halleana*). Starry Magnolia. Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white, and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ feet, beautiful specimens, well budded	\$2.50		
18 to 24 in., branched, well budded	.50	\$4.00	\$15.00

Malus. Apple.

Malus spectabilis (Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple). A small-sized tree, producing double, pink flowers. Very handsome in bloom.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0.50	\$4.00	
4 to 5 ft.	.25	2.00	

Melia. China Tree.

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree; Umbrella China). A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched, 1¼ to 2¼ in. cal.	\$2.00	\$17.50	
6 to 7 ft., heavy, branched, 1¼ to 1¾ in. cal.	1.00	8.00	\$60.00
5 to 6 ft., well branched, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.75	6.00	50.00
4 to 5 ft., branched, ¾ to 1 in. cal.	.50	4.00	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00

Morus. Mulberry.

Morus alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willow branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawn, parks or cemeteries.

	Each	10	100
Extra heavy, 3-year heads, budded on 5 to 7 ft. stems, 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$2.00	\$15.00	
Heavy, 2-year heads, budded on 5 to 7 ft. stems, 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	1.25	10.00	
Strong, 2-year heads, budded on 5 to 7 ft. stems, ¾ to 1 in. cal.	.75	6.00	

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Nyssa. Black Gum.

Nyssa sylvatica (Tupelo; Sour, or Black Gum). A native tree of robust habit. Grows naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green, in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it a most desirable tree. Fruit dark blue. Ultimate height, 40 to 60 feet.

	Each	10	
6 to 8 feet	.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

OAK. See *Quercus*

Oxydendron. Sourwood.

Oxydendron arboreum (Sourwood). A small tree, with slender, spreading branches, growing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves lanceolate, bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling tones of scarlet. Fragrant white flowers in panicles or spreading racemes. Blooms in early summer. Ultimate height, 25 to 50 feet.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 feet	.....	\$0.35	\$3.00

Persica. Double Flowering Peach.

1 year, extra heavy Each \$0.50 \$4.00
 1 year, 3-4 ft., well branched35 3.00
Persica chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum*-flowered Peach). Flowers large, double, pink center quilled like a *chrysanthemum*. Extra fine, new variety.

P. Double Pink, White and Crimson-flowering Peaches. During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for spring blossoming. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive on any soil in which other Peaches will grow.

Pistacia

Pistacia Chinensis (Chinese Pistache). A hardy Pistache, introduced into America from Northern China by the agricultural explorer, Frank N. Meyer. This beautiful tree produces small Pistache nuts, and is valuable as a stock on which to grow the true Pistache nuts of commerce (*Pistacia vera*). In this latitude it will make a fine shade tree. It is of rapid growth, and the foliage is most attractive, especially in the late fall, when it assumes various tones of red, crimson and bronze. For landscape effect it is most pleasing.

	Each		
8 to 10 feet, extra heavy	.....	\$1.50	
6 to 8 feet, strong	.....		1.00

Platanus. Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Sycamore). The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

	Each	10	100
10-12 ft., well branched	.....	\$1.00	\$8 00
8-10 ft., well branched	.....	.75	6.00 \$50.00
6-8 ft., well branched	.....	.50	4.00 30.00

Populus. Poplar.

Populus Balsamifera Suaveolens (Chinese Poplar). A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower, and is destined to become a popular variety. Introduced by the Horticultural explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 6-8 feet	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00 \$30.00

P. *Carolinensis* (Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00 \$30.00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.	.....	.25	2.25 20.00

P. fastiglata (Lombardy Poplar). A tall, pyramidal, compact-growing tree, rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00 \$30.00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.	.....	.25	2.25 20.00

POUPARTIA. See *Spondias axillaris*.

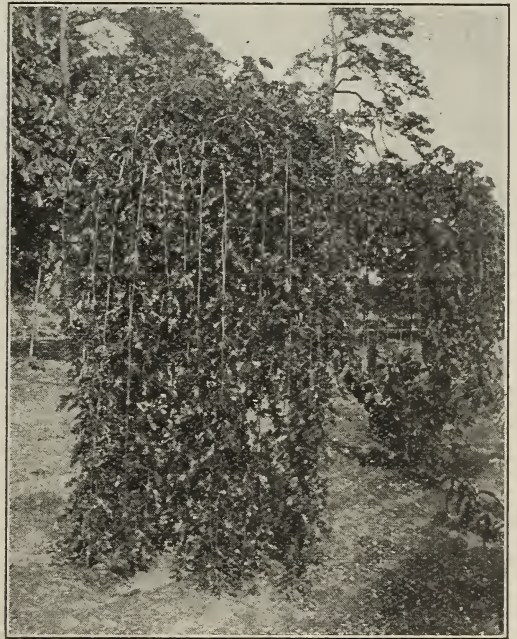
Prunus. Plum.

Prunus Mume (Japanese Double-flowering Apricot). A very early-blooming variety. In March the trees is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

	Each	
Strong, 1-year trees	.....	\$0.50

P. *Pissardi* (Persian Purple-leaf Plum). The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft., heavy	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft., strong	.....	.25	2.00



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

Quercus. The Oak.

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted, and therefore have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted: otherwise there is danger of the trees dying.

Quercus nigra (*Quercus aquatica*). Water Oak. This well-known variety needs no description.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., very heavy	.....	\$1.50 \$12.50
8 to 10 ft., very heavy	.....	1.25 10.00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched	.....	.75 6.00
5 to 6 ft., well branched	.....	.50 4.00

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). The tree is shapely and symmetrical; leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of

QUERCUS, continued.

the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. Ultimate height, 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10	
15 to 18 ft., beautiful specimens, 3½ to 4 in. cal.	\$5.00		
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3½ in. cal., beautiful specimens	4.00		
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. cal., very heavy	2.00	\$17.50	
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., heavy	1.50	12.50	
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal., heavy	1.00	9.00	

Q. phellos (Willow Oak). A very graceful variety, with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

	Each	10	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$2.50		
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	2.00		
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1.00	\$9.00	
5 to 6 ft., heavy .....	.75	6.00	

Rhamnus. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus Caroliniana (Carolina Buckthorn). A small tree, attaining a height of 20 feet; spreading branches, leaves oblong, serrate, bright green, turning yellow in autumn. Berries are red at first, changing to black. A very attractive tree.

	Each	
5 to 7 feet, very heavy	\$1.00	
4 to 5 feet, very heavy .....	.75	

Salisburia. Ginkgo.

Salisburia adiantifolia (G. Biloba). Maidenhair Tree. A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern. One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.75	6.50
5 to 6 feet .....	.50	4.00

Salix. Willow.

Salix Japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). Being an improvement on *Salix Babyloica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus prevents it from the injuries of late frosts.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1¾ to 2 in. cal.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
8 to 10 ft., very heavy	1.00	6.00	\$35.00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, ¾ to 1 in. cal. ....	.50	3.00	25.00
5 to 6 ft., well branched. ....	.25	2.00	15.00

Spondias Axillaris

Spondias axillaris (Poupartia). A new deciduous shade tree, introduced from China by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. Wilson. This is a most valuable addition to our collection of hardy deciduous trees. The tree grows from 40 to 75 feet high, with a trunk 3 feet in diameter. The branches are massive and form an oval or round head. The bark is gray and deeply

fissured. Insignificant flowers are borne in clusters, followed by oval fruit about an inch long. The fruit is eaten by the Chinese. We are glad to have the opportunity of offering this rare tree.

	Each	10	
3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	

Sterculia Varnish Tree.

Sterculia platanifolia (Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol). A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish-white flowers in June. Leaves large; bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., extra heavy, 2 to 2½ in. cal.	\$2.00	\$15.00	
8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2-in. cal.	1.50	10.00	
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1.00	8.00	\$70.00
4 to 6 ft., heavy .....	.75	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	

SOURWOOD. See *Oxydendron*

SWEET GUM. See *Liquidambar*

Tilia. Linden.

Tilia Americana (American Linden, or Lime). A handsome and desirable, large-sized tree of rapid growth. Indigenous from Canada to Texas. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green, in autumn turning to a golden hue. Most desirable for street planting. Succeeds best in rich soil.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	\$1.00	\$8.00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal. ....	.50	4.00

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*

Ulmus. Elm.

Ulmus Americana (American White Elm). A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	\$1.00	\$8.00	
8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1 to 1¼ in. cal. ....	.75	6.00	\$50.00
6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1-in. cal. ....	.50	4.00	35.00

UMBRELLA CHINA. See *Melia*

Virgilia. Cladrastis.

Virgilia lutea (Yellow Wood). A medium-sized tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, turning golden early in autumn. In early spring white flowers are produced in loose, drooping panicles. A desirable lawn tree.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., extra heavy	\$1.25	
5-7 ft., heavy .....	.75	\$6.00

WEeping MULBERRY. See *Morus*

WILLOW. See *Salix*

The American Apple Orchard, by F. A. Waugh (MN).—Chief prominence given to modern commercial methods as practiced in large and up-to-date orchards. Special treatment of family orchards. Methods are discussed, not for their theoretical value, but from the standpoint of cash profits. A most valuable and helpful guide. 226 pages. Price, \$1.00.

Foundations of American Grape Culture, by T. V. Munson (MN).—A fine money-maker to every practical vineyardist who reads it, and a delight and helpmate to every home that grows a few vines about the house, on the trees, on walls or arbors or garden trellis. This book is original, clear and practical, besides being the most accurately scientific work upon American grapes suited to all sections of the country. 250 pages. Price, \$2.00.

Broad Leaved Evergreens



Group of Ligustrum Nepalense.

We can supply large specimen plants of many varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens described in this catalogue. Descriptions, prices and sizes will be given to prospective purchasers. All of our plants are most carefully grown, frequently transplanted, pruned and given plenty of space; therefore the plants which are offered are stately, vigorous and healthy.

Many of our evergreens are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting. In fact, it is impossible to transplant some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens which have been grown in open ground; therefore, to make the transplanting of these particular varieties assured, we grow them in pots. All plants marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but are lifted with a ball of earth about the roots, which is wrapped in moss or excelsior and burlap.

When transplanting Evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots and same wrapped with burlap, it is not necessary to remove the burlap. Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, but not removed from the hole. Do not disturb the ball of earth about the roots of the plant. When the hole has been half filled with earth, pour in water freely, but do not let the earth be washed from about the roots of the plant. After the water has settled, put in some more dirt and firm this well about the roots of the plant, then fill up the hole with earth.

Some plants have a wrapping of moss or excelsior about the roots. In this case such plants should have the moss and excelsior removed before being planted, but care should be exercised not to allow the earth to fall away from the roots.

The great secret in transplanting Broad-leaved Evergreens is to have the soil properly prepared and fertilized, and should the ball of earth about the roots of the Broad-leaved Evergreens fall away, then defoliate the Evergreen and keep the plants well watered and mulched. The mulching should be from four to six inches deep. This mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and the roots are protected from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer the mulching prevents drying out, and in winter, freezing.

We are beginning to appreciate more and more the effect attained by a proper planting and selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. We are particularly fortunate in being able to grow in this favored locality such a large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. We can successfully grow in this section many kinds which are not hardy in the far North, and we also bring to perfection a large portion of the hardy northern Evergreens. A judicious selection of varieties, with the proper planting arrangement of Evergreen trees and shrubs, gives to the winter aspect of our home grounds a warm and cheerful effect. Of course, certain varieties require specially prepared soil; otherwise they will not give satisfactory results.

At all times we would be pleased to give suggestions as to the best varieties for certain localities.

It is advisable to defoliate nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens which are lifted from the open ground. This will lessen the loss by transplanting. Many varieties do not transplant well if moved with all the leaves left on. This is especially applicable to Magnolias, Photinias, Crataegus, Ligustrums, Cerasus, Elaeagnus, English Laurel, the Evergreen Oaks and Viburnums. It is also advisable to properly prune these plants as soon as they are transplanted.

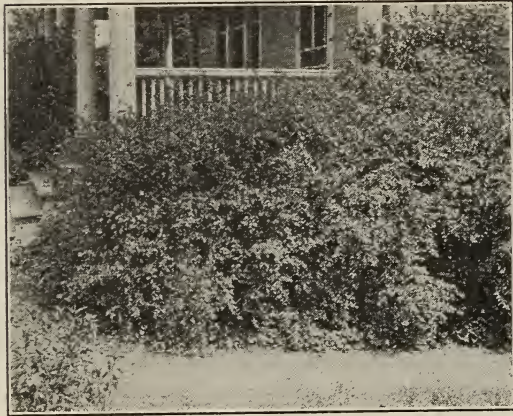
PRICES OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes for	\$ 4.00
100 plants, our selection of 25 varieties, standard sizes	25.00

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora, or rupestris. A beautiful and most satisfactory broad-leaved evergreen shrub of dwarf growth. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, and in winter assume a metallic sheen. From the last of May until frost these plants produce an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, massed plantings, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., strong plants, from open ground	\$0.75	\$5.00	
18 to 24 in., strong, from open ground	.50	4.00	\$30.00
12 to 18 in., strong, from O. G.	.35	3.00	25.00



Abelia Grandiflora

Arbutus. Strawberry Tree.

Arbutus Unedo. Strawberry Tree. A very rare and desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark, glossy green. Flowers white, bell-shaped, produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by pretty scarlet fruit, which is retained until late winter.

	Each	10
18-24 in., strong plants, from pots	\$1.00	
15-18 in., strong plants, from pots	.75	\$6.00
12-15 in., strong plants, from pots	.60	5.00
10-12 in., strong plants, from pots	.50	4.00

Ardisia

Ardisia crenulata rubra. A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Produces a profusion of red berries, which remain upon the plant for a year. Succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward.

	Each	10
6 to 8 in., from 3-in. pots	\$0.35	\$3.00

Aucuba. Gold Dust Tree

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants, they produce a profusion of red berries, which make them very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., bushy, O. G.	\$5.00		
36 to 40 in., well branched, O. G.	1.50		
24 to 30 in., well branched, O. G.	1.00	\$8.00	
18 to 24 in., well branched, O. G.	.75	6.00	
12 to 15 in., partly branched, O. G.	.50	4.00	\$30.00

Aucuba Himalaica. Of medium growth, with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries, which make a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage. Should be more extensively planted.

A. Japonica aureo-maculata (Gold-Dust Tree). A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres and window-boxes; also for planting in masses.

A. viridis. A beautiful variety of dwarf growth. Leaves narrow, dark, shining green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots as well as for open ground.

	Each	10
24-30 in., grafted, well branched, O. G.	\$1.50	
18-24 in., grafted, well branched, O. G.	1.00	\$8.00
12-18 in., grafted, well branched, O. G.	.75	6.00
10-12 in., grafted, well branched, O. G.	.50	4.00

Azalea

Azalea amoena (Early Amoena). A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small, claret-colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in., very bushy, O. G.	\$0.75	\$6.00
10 to 12 in., very bushy, O. G.	.50	4.00
6 to 8 in., bushy, O. G.	.30	.50

A. Hinodegiri. A magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; decided improvement upon *A. amoena*, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy in New York.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in., very bushy, well set with buds	\$0.75	\$6.00
6 to 8 in., well branched, with buds	.50	4.00

Azalea Indica. Indian Azaleas

(Home-Grown)

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy, well set with buds	\$1.00	\$8.00	
15 to 18 in., very bushy, well set with buds	.75	6.00	\$55.00
12 to 15 in., branched, well set with buds	.50	4.00	35.00
8 to 12 in., branched, with buds	.40	3.50	25.00
6 to 8 in., branched, with buds	.30	2.50	20.00

We offer several thousand Home-grown Indian Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described above. In the varieties with single flowers we offer all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties. In the varieties with double flowers we can only supply two double whites. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October when they are thoroughly matured. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but give the best results when planted in a somewhat shady situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer. The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf-mold and some peat if possible. The plants should be kept well mulched with rotted leaves. Azaleas are always desirable, either for massing or as single specimens in the open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or houses.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in the conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Azaleas, continued.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as also will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

A well-fed, well-tended and well-pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.



Berberis Japonica

Berberis. Barberry.

Berberis Japonica (*Mahonia Japonica*; Japanese Barberry). This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in., very heavy, O. G.	\$1.25	\$10.00	
18 to 24 in., heavy, O. G.	.75	6.00	\$50.00
12 to 18 in., heavy, O. G.	.50	4.00	30.00
10 to 12 in., heavy, O. G.	.40	3.00	25.00

Buxus. Boxwood.

Buxus Balearica. A very handsome variety of Boxwood, with large, oblong, bright-shining leaves 1 to 2 inches in length. Not hardy in the North.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in., bushy, O. G.	\$.075	\$6.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 in., bushy, O. G.	.60	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 in., bushy, O. G.	.50	4.00	30.00

B. Handsworthii. A stiff-leaved, upright form of Boxwood, with large, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy, O. G.	\$.075	\$6.00	
12 to 18 in., bushy, O. G.	.50	4.00	\$30.00

B. Sempervirens (Tree Box). Imported. Untrimmed bushes. A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine lot of very compact, bushy plants.

	Each	10	100
3 ft. by 18-20 in. spread, very compact, O. G.	\$.350		
2 ft. by 15 in. spread, very compact, O. G.	1.50	\$12.50	
18 in. by 12 in. spread, very compact, O. G.	1.00	8.00	
12 in. by 10 in. spread, very compact, O. G.	.50	4.50	\$40.00

B. Sempervirens (Home-grown). We offer a fine lot of compact, thrifty plants.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy, O. G.	\$.075	\$6.00	
15 to 18 in., very bushy, O. G.	.50	4.00	\$30.00
12 to 15 in., very bushy, O. G.	.40	3.00	25.00

For smaller sizes, see under Hedge Plants.

B. Sempervirens aurea variegata. A form of *buxus sempervirens* with leaves margined yellow.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches, O. G.	\$.050	\$4.00	

Boxwood Trees, Pyramidal

Trimmed

These are very popular for decorative purposes, as they can be utilized in exposed places where the temperature is too low for palms. We offer a beautiful lot of imported specimens.

	Each
4 ft. by 18-20 in. diameter	\$5.00
3½ ft. by 16-18 in. diameter	4.00
3 ft. by 15-18 in. diameter	3.00
2½ ft. by 12-15 in. diameter	1.50

Globe-Formed Boxwoods

These are round specimens and perfect in every way. Very desirable for vases or for formal planting.

	Each
24 by 24 in., beautiful imported specimens, O. G.	\$8.00
18 by 20 in., beautiful imported specimens, O. G.	6.00

Camellia Japonica. Home Grown Plants

The *Camellia* is one of our specialties. We have of our own growing several thousand healthy, vigorous plants. The demand for this old favorite is continually increasing. All of our plants are propagated from our own specimens, which are grown in open ground. Our collection contains nearly 100 choice varieties, and the plants we offer comprise a great range of colors; also early and late-blooming varieties, with double and semi-double blooms.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., slightly branched	\$1.00	\$9.00	
15 to 18 in., slightly branched	.75	6.50	
12 to 15 in., slightly branched	.50	4.50	\$40.00
12 to 15 in., not branched	.40	3.50	30.00

Camellia Japonica. Imported Plants

These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The colors range in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of *Camellias*

Camellia Japonica, continued

from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions. Furthermore, some of the varieties of variegated Camellias will frequently produce on the same plant white, variegated, pink or red blooms.

DOUBLE WHITE, IMPORTED.

<i>Alba plena</i> and <i>Mathotiana alba</i> .		Each	10
36-40 in., 9 to 12 years old, bushy specimens	\$10.00 to \$12.00		
28-40 in., 7-8 years old, bushy specimens	6.00 to 9.00		
20-28 in., 5-6 years old, bushy specimens	4.00 to 5.00		
20-24 in., well branched	2.00		
15-20 in., well branched	1.50		
12-15 in., well branched	1.25		\$10.00

COLORED, IMPORTED

		Each	10
36-40 in., 9 to 12 years old, bushy specimens	\$10.00 to \$12.00		
28-40 in., 7-8 years old, bushy specimens	6.00 to 9.00		
20-28 in., 5-6 years old, bushy specimens	4.00 to 5.00		
20-24 in., well branched	1.50		
15-20 in., well branched	1.25		\$10.00
12-15 in., well branched	1.00		9.00

CULTIVATION OF CAMELIAS

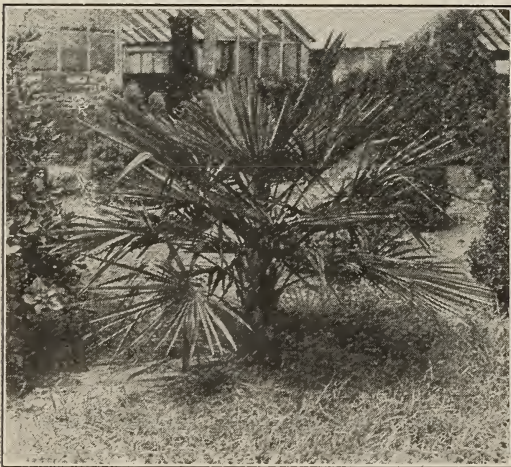
For Open Ground—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold, better results will be obtained. Keep the plants mulched with well-rotted manure or leaves. The best time to transplant Camellias in this section is from early October to the middle of November, and from the middle of February to the end of March.

For Conservatories—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants drying out, or by over-watering, or being kept in high temperature under glass.

CAPE JASMINE. See Gardenia

Cerasus. Carolina Cherry.

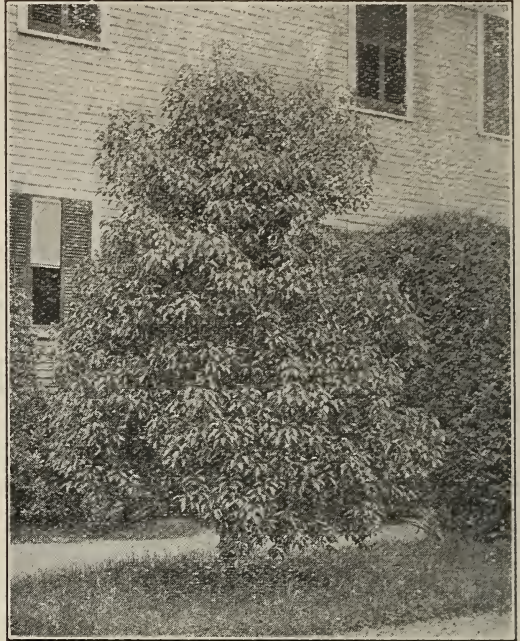
Cerasus Caroliniana (*Prunus Caroliniana*). This well-known, hardy evergreen is desirable as a single speci-



Chamaerops Fortunei

men and for grouping, making a most effective background for landscape work. Can also be pruned into formal shape. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As this plant is difficult to transplant, it is always desirable to defoliate and cut back severely.

2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched, O. G.	\$0.50	3.00	100
18 to 24 in., well branched O. G.	.35	2.00	\$25.00
12 to 18 in., branched, O. G.	.25	2.00	17.50



Camphor

Chamaerops. Palm.

Chamaerops Canariensis (Canary Island Palm). A very graceful variety, with deeply-cut, fan-shaped leaves; hardy at Augusta and southward.

		Each	10
18-24 in., from pots	\$0.75	8.00	
15-18 in., from pots	.50	4.00	

C. Fortunei (Chusan Fan Palmetto). This is the hardiest of all exotic palms. Easily stands zero weather without injury. Grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet. Seems to adapt itself to a great variety of soils, but will give best results when grown in rich, heavy soil. This Palm is very graceful and ornamental.

		Each	10	100
3½ to 4-ft. specimens	\$4.00			
30 to 36 in., extra heavy	3.00			
24 to 30 in., extra heavy	2.00	\$18.00		
18 to 24 in., extra heavy	1.00	8.00	\$70.00	
15 to 18 in., strong	.75	6.00	55.00	
12 to 15 in., strong	.50	4.00	35.00	

Cinnamomum. Camphor.

Cinnamomum Camphora (The Camphor Tree.) It might be safely said that this beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta, as it is rarely injured by frost. In Central Georgia there are trees 30 years old. Along the Atlantic and gulf states it is used as a shade tree. The Camphor is of rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is tinged pink, which gives a most striking effect. These plants will do well on poor soil, but will give a more

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Cinnamomum Camphora, continued

satisfactory growth when properly fertilized and grown on well-drained ground. Open ground plants do not transplant readily; therefore we offer only pot-grown plants, and when these are transplanted the side branches should be severely pruned and the plants defoliated.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched.	\$1.00	\$8.00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched.	.75	6.00	\$50.00
30 to 36 in., well branched.	.50	4.00	35.00
24 to 30 in., well branched.	.35	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in., branched.	.25	2.00	17.50

Citrange

This new production is most desirable from an ornamental standpoint. The leaves are seldom injured by cold in this section. The Citrange can, therefore, be classed as a broad-leaved evergreen. The leaves are trifoliate, but of large size, thus showing the blood of Citrus trifoliata and Orange. Large, single, white, fragrant blooms are produced in great profusion in April. The fruit varies in size according to the variety, some being small like a Tangerine, and others being as large as a medium-sized Orange. The fruit begins to ripen in October and lasts for many weeks. We offer the following varieties: Morton, Busk and Willet.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., well branched, O. G.	\$1.00	\$8.00	
12 to 18 in., well branched, O. G.	.50	4.00	

Citrus Fruits

After many years' test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Orange), this stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. For distant shipments the plants should be defoliated.

Kumquat or Kinkan. We offer two varieties of this popular little citrus fruit—Marumi, round; Nagami, oblong. This plant is of dwarf, bushy growth, seldom exceeding a height of 10 to 12 feet, and is of compact and spreading habit. Fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It is eaten whole. Also excellent for preserves and marmalade; exceedingly productive; an early bearer. Will stand in open ground in Augusta, but will give the best results if protected during exceedingly cold snaps.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in., very bushy.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
18 to 24 in., very heavy, well branched.	1.25	10.00	
15 to 18 in., 3 years, grafted, heavy, well branched.	1.00	8.00	\$60.00
12 to 15 in., 2 years, grafted, heavy, well branched.	.75	5.00	35.00
10 to 12 in., 2 years, grafted, well branched.	.50	3.50	30.00

Lemon. American Wonder, or Ponderosa. On own roots. We have a fine stock of well-branched, specimen plants, bearing size.

18 to 24 in., bushy	\$0.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 in., bushy	.50	4.00

Lemon. Belair, Genoa, Lamb's and other best sorts grafted on Citrus trifoliata.

	Each	10
30 to 36 in., very bushy.	\$2.00	
24 to 30 in., well branched.	1.50	
18 to 24 in., well branched.	1.00	
15 to 18 in., well branched.	.75	
12 to 15 in., branched.	.50	\$4.00

Orange. Otahete (Chinese Dwarf Orange). Plants of bushy habit, beginning to bloom when less than one foot in height. Fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion. A very desirable variety for pots.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in., very bushy	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in., bushy	1.00	\$7.50
15 to 18 in., well branched	.75	6.00
12 to 15 in., well branched	.50	4.00

Orange. Satsuma. For full description and prices, see page 43.

Orange. Washington Naval and other good sorts, grafted on Citrus trifoliata.

	Each	10	100
20 to 24 in., well branched.	\$1.00	\$7.50	
15 to 18 in., well branched.	.75	6.00	\$50.00
12 to 15 in., well branched.	.50	4.00	35.00

Pomelo, or Grape Fruit. One of the most popular citrus fruits now grown. For the orange belt only.

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 in., well branched.	\$1.50		
24 to 30 in., well branched.	1.00	\$7.00	
15 to 18 in., well branched.	.75	6.00	
12 to 15 in., well branched.	.50	4.00	

Cleyera

Cleyera Japonica. A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June; delightfully fragrant; followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in., strong plants, 4-in. pots.	\$0.50	\$4.00	

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster buxifolia (Box-leaved Cotoneaster). A low-growing evergreen, with small, dark green leaves; white flowers produced in spring, followed by red berries, which are retained during winter.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., extra heavy, O. G.	\$0.50	\$4.00	
12 to 15 in., bushy, O. G.	.25	2.25	\$20.00

C. Simonsi, or Nepalensis. Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. Blooms last of April. One of the best.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy, O. G.	\$0.60	\$5.00	
24 to 30 in., extra heavy, O. G.	.50	4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 in., bushy, O. G.	.25	2.25	20.00

Crataegus. Thorn

Crataegus Lalandii (Laland's Pyracantha). A beautiful sub-variety of the evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 2-year O. G. plants.	\$0.50	\$4.00	

Elaeagnus. Japan Oleaster

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy here, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated-foliaged varieties are exceedingly showy.

	Each	10	100
Prices except where noted:			
18 to 24 in., bushy, grafted.	\$1.00		
15 to 18 in., well branched, grafted.	.75	\$6.00	
12 to 15 in., branched, grafted.	.50	4.00	

Elaeagnus aurea maculata (Golden-leaved Oleaster). Foliage broad, beautifully blotched and striped golden yellow. Produces in March fruit the size of the cranberry, which, combined with the beautiful foliage, makes a most unique plant.

E. aurea variegata. Broad, dark green leaves, beautifully bordered and blotched light yellow.

E. macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white beneath. A showy and conspicuous shrub. Scarce.

E. pungens variegata. Leaves very light green; margins yellowish white. A strong grower. Produces red fruit same as *E. aurea maculata*.

E. Simoni (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., very strong, O. G.	\$0.75	\$6.00	
12 to 15 in., well branched, from pots and O. G.	.50	4.00	

ENGLISH LAUREL. See *Laurocerasus*

Eriobotrya. Loquat: Japan Medlar

Eriobotrya Japonica Seedlings. This is a most excellent and desirable ornamental, broad-leaved tree. Leaves long and glossy; white flowers in spikes, produced in early winter; yellow fruit, borne in clusters and matures from end of February to May. In this locality fruit is seldom ripened, owing to its early-blooming period, but otherwise the tree is perfectly hardy. Tree attains a height of 15 to 25 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 years, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 years, from 3-in. pots.....	.25	2.00	17.50

E. Giant. Grafted. All pot-grown. Fruit four times as large as the common Japan Medlar.

	Each	10
Strong, 2 year, grafted	\$0.50	\$4.00



Eriobotrya

Gardenia. Cape Jasmine

Prices, except where noted:

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., well branched....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
12 to 15 in. ....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

Gardenia florida. Flowers very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

G. Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of *G. florida*.

G. radicans (Dwarf Cape Jasmine). A very dwarf, trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in., bushy, from 4-in pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	
6 to 8 in., well branched, from 3-in. pots .....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

Ilex, Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English, or European Holly). Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., very strong.....	\$0.75	
12 to 15 in., strong .....	.50	\$4.00

I. opaca (American Holly). In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched, transplanted, O. G.	\$2.50	
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched, transplanted, O. G.	2.00	
2 to 3 ft., branched, transplanted, O. G.	1.50	
18 to 24 in., branched, transplanted, O. G.	1.00	\$7.50
15 to 18 in., branched, transplanted, O. G. ....	.75	5.00
12 to 15 in., from pots and O. G. ....	.50	4.00

Illicium. Anise

Illicium anisatum, or religiosum (East India Anise Tree). A handsome evergreen, with broad leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., well branched	\$0.75	
18 to 24 in., branched .....	.50	\$4.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.35	3.00

Kalmia. American Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Calico Bush). A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically-shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a beautiful effect in the landscape.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., extra strong clumps, O. G.	\$2.00	\$17.50	
12 to 18 in., extra strong clumps, O. G.	1.25	10.00	
18 to 24 in., bushy, O. G.	1.00	8.00	
12 to 18 in., bushy, O. G. ....	.50	4.00	\$30.00

Laurocerasus. English or Cherry Laurel

These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad, shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary good soil. For massing, or as single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

	Each	10	100
20 to 24 in., heavy, well branched, from O. G.	\$1.00	\$8.00	
18 to 20 in., heavy, well branched, from O. G. ....	.75	6.00	\$50.00
15 to 18 in., well branched, O. G. ....	.50	4.00	35.00

Laurocerasus Bertini. Foliage very broad; dark green.

L. Caucasica. Foliage broad, light green. A fine sort.

L. Colchica. Dark foliage, which is gray-green beneath.

L. rotundifolia, or viridis. Leaves short, broad, light green.

L. Triumph of Bordeaux. A new variety, with broad, dark foliage; medium grower.

L. Triumph of Boskoop. New; foliage broad, dark green. A very desirable, tall-growing variety.

L. Versaillensis. Broad foliage. Quite distinct.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



English Laurel.

Laurus. Laurel; Bay Tree

This is the tree which is so commonly grown in standard and pyramidal shapes, and also used as a tub plant. In the South this tree is perfectly hardy. The trees we offer are not trimmed in standard or pyramidal shapes, but are grown in the bush form. We offer two varieties.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., strong, well branched,			
from pots	\$0.75	\$6.00	
12 to 15 in., strong, well branched,			
from pots .....	.50	4.00	

Laurus nobilis (Spice, or Apollo's Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

L. regalis. A variety of Spice, or Apollo's Laurel. Leaves beautifully crimped. A distinct variety.

LAURUSTINUS. See *Viburnum Tinus*

Ligustrum. Privet.

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). True. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedge Plants.) It is also desirable for single specimens or for wind-breaks. For these, plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., strong, bushy, O. G.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

L. excelsum superbum. A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves beautifully variegated; stands sun to perfection; an excellent plant. Most effective for massing. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy,			
O. G.	\$1.00		
2 to 3 ft., grafted, well			
branched, O. G. ....	.75	\$6.00	
18 to 24 in., grafted, well			
branched, O. G. ....	.50	4.00	\$37.50

L. Japonicum (Japanese Privet). A beautiful, broad-leaved variety. Foliage dark green, with panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be

grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal standard or other forms. Ultimate height, 20 to 30 feet.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, O. G.	\$2.00		
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy, O. G.	1.50	\$12.50	
3 to 4 ft., well branched,			
O. G.	1.00	9.00	
30 to 36 in., well branched,			
O. G. ....	.75	6.00	\$50.00
24 to 30 in., well branched,			
O. G. ....	.50	4.00	37.50
18 to 24 in., well branched,			
O. G. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

L. Japonicum, Standards. These trees have trained heads similar to the Standard Bay trees, and where a cheap and hardy substitute for the Bay is desired, for either tubs or open ground, the above-mentioned standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. All of these plants are from open ground, but have been several times transplanted, and will be lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots and same wrapped in burlaps.

Each
Plants with 36 to 40-in. stems, 18 to 20-in.
heads\$2.50

L. lucidum. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate-lanceolate, of a very dark, shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety. Attains a height of 20 feet.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., very bushy, O. G.	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 in., very bushy, O. G. ....	.75	6.00
15 to 18 in., well branched, O. G. ....	.50	4.00

L. macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size and of intense dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.



Ligustrum Japonicum. Japanese Privet.

Ligustrum Macrophyllum, continued.

	Each	10		
15 to 18 in., very strong, grafted, O. G.			\$.075	
12 to 15 in., strong, grafted, O. G.			.50	\$4.00
L. marginatum aureum (Golden-margined Privet). A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.	Each	10	100	
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy, O. G.			\$1.00	
2 to 3 ft., grafted, well branched, O. G.			.75	\$6.00
18 to 24 in., grafted, branched, O. G.			.50	4.00 \$37.50
L. Nepalense (Nepaul Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.	Each	10	100	
24 to 30 in., bushy, O. G.			\$1.00	\$8.00 \$75.00
18 to 24 in., bushy, O. G.			.75	6.00 50.00
15 to 18 in., well branched, O. G.			.50	4.00 37.50
L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than <i>L. Amurense</i> , but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 5 ft., very bushy, 4 years			\$.050	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 3 years			.25	2.00 \$15.00 \$100.00

Magnolia

Magnolia fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most popular and desirable evergreen shrub. Hardy South, but for conservatories in the colder sections. Yellowish white flowers, edged with maroon, appear in great profusion in early spring. The banana-like fragrance is so strong that it is recognizable several yards from the plant.

	Each	10	100	
24 to 30 in., very bushy, from O. G.				\$2.00
24 to 30 in., very bushy, from pots				1.50 \$12.50
18 to 24 in., very bushy, from pots				1.25 10.00
18 to 24 in., strong, from pots				.75 6.00 \$50.00
15 to 18 in., strong, from pots				1.00 8.00
12 to 15 in., strong, from pots				.50 4.50 40.00
10 to 12 in., from pots				.40 3.50 30.00
8 to 10 in., strong, from pots				.35 3.00 25.00

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

	Each	10	100	
4 to 5 ft., well branched, O. G.				\$1.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched, O. G.				.75 \$6.00
2 to 3 ft., from O. G.				.50 4.00 \$30.00
2 to 3 ft., strong plants, from pots				.75 6.00
15 to 20 in., from pots				.50 4.00 30.00
12 to 15 in., from pots				.40 3.00 25.00

Note—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and, therefore, have finely-branched roots.

M. grandiflora gloriosa (Large-flowered Magnolia). A variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath; a magnificent tree; very scarce.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in., 3 years, grafted, pot-grown, heavy			\$1.00 \$9.00
15 to 18 in., 2 years, grafted, pot-grown			.75 6.00
8 to 12 in., 1 year, grafted, pot-grown			.50 4.00

Mahonia. Berberis

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-leaved Ashberry). A beautiful, hardy, low-growing, evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in., O. G.			\$0.35 \$3.00 \$20.00
12 to 18 in., O. G.			.25 2.00 15.00

Metrosideros. Bottle Brush.

Metrosideros Floribunda (*Callistemon lanceolata*). A beautiful shrub with narrow, lanceolate leaves, reddish-brown when young. Bright red flowers produced in long, cylindrical spikes. Hardy at Savannah and southward. Ultimate height, 15 feet.

	Each	10	
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots			\$0.50 \$4.00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots			.30 2.50



Olea Fragrans, Tea Olive.

Myrtus. Myrtle.

Myrtus communis (True Myrtle). A dwarf shrub, with small, bright green leaves; flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy at Augusta. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

	Each	10	
15 to 18 in., very bushy			\$0.75 \$6.00
12 to 15 in., well branched			.50 4.00

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Nandina

Nandina domestica (Japanese Nandina). A beautiful, upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots...	\$0.35	\$3.00	
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots...	.25	2.25	\$20.00

Nerium. Oleander.

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in Southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter.

	Each	10	100
20 to 30 in., strong, from 4-in. pots	\$0.75	\$6.00	
15 to 20 in., from 4-in. pots	.50	4.00	\$30.00
10 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00	17.50

Cardinal. Red; best of its color.
Mme. Peyre. Pale flesh; double corolla.
Professor Parlatorre. Pink; double corolla.
Single White. Heavy grower; continuous bloomer.

Olea

Olea fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). Small, white flowers, produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture.



Osmanthus Aquifolium.

Olea fragrans, continued

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., well branched, pot-grown	\$0.75	\$6.00	
12 to 15 in., well branched, pot-grown	.50	4.00	\$37.50
10 to 12 in., pot-grown	.35	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 in. pot grown	.25	2.50	20.00

Orange

Satsuma, or Oonshiu. A very hardy variety of the Mandarin Orange. It is the hardiest edible Orange, and has stood at Augusta, without injury, a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. The fruit is of fine quality; ripens early. The trees are of drooping habit, with a broad-spreading head; thornless; bears early; blooms are produced about the middle of April. All of our Satsumas are field-grown and budded on Citrus trifoliata. This Orange is a great addition to our list of Broad-Leaved Evergreens, and is very effective, both for its blooms and fruit.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy, O. G.	\$1.50	\$10.00	
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched, O. G.	1.00	8.00	\$75.00
18 to 24 in., well branched, O. G.	.75	5.00	40.00
12 to 18 in., well branched, O. G.	.50	4.00	30.00

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium, or Olea illicifolia (Holly-leaved Tea Olive). A most beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall and sometimes in the spring it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. This is one of the most desirable of the Broad-leaved Evergreens, and is just beginning to be appreciated. Tree attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. Hardy at New York.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy	\$1.25	\$10.00	
18 to 24 in., very bushy, pot-grown	1.00	8.00	
15 to 18 in., very bushy, pot-grown	.75	6.00	\$50.00
12 to 15 in., pot-grown, well branched	.50	4.00	35.00
10 to 12 in., pot-grown, branched	.35	3.00	25.00

Phoenix. Date Palm

Phoenix Canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). A very graceful and handsome Palm. Leaves pinnate and of a deep dark green color. Makes a most effective plant on the lawn. Strong, vigorous grower; hardy at Charleston and southward.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., strong plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0.35	\$3.00	

Photinia

Photinia serrulata (Evergreen Photinia). A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, O. G.	\$1.00		
30 to 36 in., heavy, O. G.	.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
20 to 30 in., heavy, O. G.	.50	4.00	35.00

Pittosporum

Pittosporum Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub

PITTOSPORUM, continued

for specimens or massing, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., well branched, O. G.	\$1.00	
15 to 18 in., well branched, O. G. ....	.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., well branched, O. G. ....	.50	4.00



Pittosporum Tobira.

P. Tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to *P. Tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of dwarf habit.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in., very bushy, O. G.	\$0.75	
10 to 12 in., well branched, O. G. ....	.50	\$4.00

PRIVET. See *Ligustrum*

Quercus. The Oak

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen Oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth; bark very smooth; leaves oblong, of a bright, glossy green; growth very symmetrical and compact. A specimen of this Oak in our grounds is the admiration of all who see it. Seems to do well in almost any soil; needs comparatively little care, but will repay any attention given.

	Each	10	100
2-year, pot-grown	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Q. Darlington (Darlington Oak). This is a very handsome form of Evergreen, or Live Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft., beautiful specimens, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2-in. cal.	\$6.00	
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2-in. cal.	3.00	
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. cal.	2.00	
6 to 8 ft., heavy	1.00	\$9.00
5 to 6 ft., heavy .....	.75	6.00

Q. sempervirens (Live Oak). The native Live Oak of the South. We have a beautiful lot of stocky, transplanted trees.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., heavy, well branched.	\$2.00	
6 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched.	1.50	\$12.50
5 to 6 ft., well branched.	1.00	8.00
4 to 5 ft., well branched. ....	.75	6.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched. ....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched. ....	.25	2.50

Q. Suber (Cork Oak). This is the Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. The tree thrives well here. There are a number of trees in this vicinity over fifty years of age and in very flourishing condition. The Cork Oak attains a height of about 50 feet. It is ornamental as well as useful.

The trees we have are grown from the best imported Spanish seed.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., well branched	\$0.75	
2 to 3 ft., branched .....	.50	\$4.00

All Oaks are very difficult to transplant; hence the trees must be defoliated and severely pruned when planted. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Ruscus

Ruscus aculeatus (Butcher's Broom). A unique dwarf evergreen shrub with acute or spiny bract-like leaves 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Produces numerous red berries, which are retained during winter.

	Each	10
Strong clumps	\$0.25	\$2.00

Rhododendron

Rose Bay; Mountain Laurel

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., branched	\$1.00	\$8.00

R. Catawbiense Hardy Hybrids. These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for those sections where they will give good results. They are indispensable in the landscape. To secure the most pleasing effect, they should be planted in large groups, as the rich and glowing colors of the flowers are most effective when viewed against a background of green formed by the glossy foliage of the plants. Then, too, when the flowers have faded, the plants themselves make a green shrub border that is unusually attractive. The varieties vary in color from



Photinia Serrulata.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

RHODODENDRON, continued

pure white to deep purple and all shades of rose, pink and crimson. The plants should be set in a rich, shady situation, and the soil should contain well-decayed leaf-mold and peat. Keep the plants well mulched with rotted leaves. Not being deeply rooted, they are apt to be injured by drought.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in., branched, well set with buds	\$2.00	\$15.00	
12 to 15 in., branched, well set with buds	1.25	10.00	



Live Oak.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. Catawbiense*.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft., branched	\$1.50	
1 to 1½ ft., branched	1.00	\$8.00

R. ponticum, Asiatic species. These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy here, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Produces purple blooms last of April. Never plant where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

	Each	10
20 to 24 in., well branched, well set with buds	\$1.25	\$10.00
15 to 18 in., well branched, well set with buds	1.00	7.50

TEA OLIVE. See *Olea fragrans*

Thea. Tea Plant

Thea Bohea (Chinese Tea Plant). The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have a resemblance to single Camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., branched, from pots	\$0.50	\$4.00
12 to 15 in., strong, from pots	.35	3.00

Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., from pots	\$0.50	\$4.00
12 to 15 in., from pots	.40	3.00

V. suspensum. Of very compact and rapid growth. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February and March.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., heavy, well branched, from pots	\$0.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., from pots	.50	4.00
10 to 12 in., from pots	.35	3.00

V. tinus (Laurustinus). One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in., strong, field-grown plants, from O. G.	\$1.50		
15 to 20 in., branched, from pots	.50	\$4.00	
12 to 15 in., from pots	.35	3.00	\$25.00

Yucca

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white.

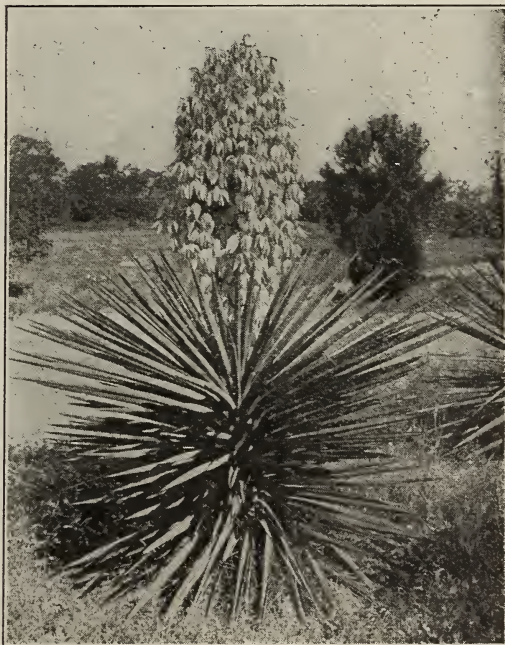
	Each	10	100
5 years, strong, transplanted	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
4 years, strong, transplanted	.40	3.00	20.00
3 years, strong, transplanted	.25	2.00	17.50

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing.

	Each	10	100
5 years, strong, transplanted	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
4 years, strong	.40	3.00	20.00
3 years, strong	.25	2.00	15.00

Y. Treculeana. This is a very rare and beautiful species from Northern Mexico and Southwest Texas. This variety is extremely difficult to obtain, but we have succeeded in raising a fine stock of vigorous plants. In early April flowers of ivory-whiteness are produced in great profusion upon a compact stock. The flower-heads are sometimes 3 feet in length. The leaves are dark green, thick, very rigid, and of unusual length. A single plant or a mass is a most conspicuous object.

	Each	10
6 years, extra strong plants	\$2.00	
5 years, extra strong plants	1.50	\$12.50
4 years, strong	1.00	8.00
3 years, strong	.75	5.00



Yucca Treculeana.



Climbers and Trailers

Climbing plants are indispensable for many ornamental uses, and are decidedly useful in nearly all of our garden operations. Some varieties are especially desirable for the beauty of their flowers; others for attractive foliage. They are easily cultivated, but must have proper care and attention to the matter of training; Possibly no Climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis Paniculata, Rhynchospermum and Wistaria, while the Bignonias, Climbing Roses and Eleagnus Reflexa are very useful for trellised hedges. Our Climbers are carefully grown and properly pruned, and are unusually vigorous. Nearly all in the list are hardy in the North.

Prices for special collection, 10 strong plants, 11 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.

Akebia

Akebia quinata (Five-leaved Akebia). A very popular and ornamental Japanese climber, with beautiful foliage. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers produced in March. Very desirable.

	Each	10	
2-year, strong	\$0.25	\$2.00	

Allamanda

Allamanda Hendersonii. A beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer. Yellow flowers of immense size. Not hardy here. Desirable only for sub-tropical sections. In colder localities it is largely used as a greenhouse climber.

	Each	10	
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots	\$0.30	\$2.50	

Ampelopsis. Ivy

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A vigorous native variety; leaves divided into five parts. Red and scarlet in autumn.

	Each	10	100
3 years, extra strong, field-grown	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2 years, strong, field-grown	.15	1.25	10.00

A. Veitchii (A. Japonica, or tricuspidata). Japan, or Boston Ivy. Of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots and open ground	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots	.15	1.25	10.00

Antigonon

Antigonon leptopus (Mexican Rose). A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter.

	Each	10	
2 years, very strong	\$0.25	\$2.00	

Bignonia. Trumpet Vine.

Bignonia capreolata (Bignonia crucigera). Cross Vine. A very handsome, vigorous-growing native climber. In early April it produces in great profusion trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, reddish purple on outside, with yellow throats. Evergreen.

	Each	10	100
Strong clumps, O. G.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00	15.00

B. Hybrida. A variety with dark, blood-red flowers. Free bloomer. Hardy as far north as Boston, Mass.

	Each	10	100
2-year, grafted, extra heavy	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
1-year, grafted, heavy	.25	2.00	17.50

B. Mme. Gallen. A new variety, with dark, blood-red flowers, with orange throat. In size the flower is between that of Bignonia Hybrida and Grandiflora. A very desirable, hardy variety.

	Each	10	
Strong, 1 year, grafted	\$0.40	\$3.00	

B. Speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; a profuse spring-flowering variety; evergreen. Hardy at Savannah.

	Each	10	
Extra strong plants, from 4-in pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00	

B. venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward.

	Each	10	100
From 3-in. pots	\$8.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

Clematis.

Clematis paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers, the foliage is handsome.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, field-grown	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong, field-grown	.25	2.00	\$15.00

HYBRID CLEMATIS, LARGE-FLOWERING

	Each	10	
Extra strong, field-grown	\$0.60	\$5.00	
Strong, field-grown	.50	4.00	

Clematis Henryi. Large; creamy white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis.

C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

Note—Clematis do best in a deep, rich, loamy soil, and should be frequently enriched. As soon as the plants are set out, they must be securely tied to canes or other supports.

Elaeagnus

Elaeagnus reflexa. Climbing Elaeagnus. A most vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. Leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath, overspread with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronze hue. The bark on the young growth is brown.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., well branched, from 4-in. pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	
18 to 24 in., strong, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00	\$18.00

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans. Climbing Euonymus. A low, trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., extra strong, field-grown clumps	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
12 to 15 in., field-grown clumps	.25	2.00	15.00
8 to 10 in., field-grown, or nice 6 to 8 in. plants, from 3-in. pots	.20	1.50	10.00

E. radicans variegata. Variegated Climbing Euonymus. A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in., extra strong field-grown clumps	\$0.35	\$3.00	
12 to 15 in., strong field-grown plants	.25	2.00	\$15.00
8 to 10 in., field-grown, or 6 to 8 in. plants, from 3-in. pots	.20	1.50	10.00

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Ficus

Ficus repens. Climbing Fig. An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 3-in. pots.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Strong, from 2 1/2-in. pots.	.15	1.25	10.00

Gelsemium. Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens. Carolina Yellow Jasmine. Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

	Each	10	100
Strong clumps, nursery-grown	\$0.25	\$2.00	

G. sempervirens flore plena. Double Yellow Jasmine. A very rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jasmine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in the conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Very scarce.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants	\$0.50		

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera Algeriensis. Algerian Ivy. A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 4-in. pots.	\$0.40	\$3.00	
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.	.25	2.00	\$15.00

H. Helix. English Ivy. Too well known to need description.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, from 3-in. pots	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Strong, from 2 1/2 and 3-in. pots	.15	1.25	10.00

H. Helix. English Ivy. We offer an unnamed form of English Ivy with small white ribbed leaves. This is very hardy and makes an excellent plant as a ground cover or for covering walls, etc., as it is a compact grower.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Strong plants, from 2 1/2 to 3-in. pots	.15	1.25	10.00

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*

JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis*

Jasminum. Jasmine

Jasminum Primulinum. New Chinese Jasmine. This new variety, recently introduced from China, is a desirable acquisition to our list of hardy evergreen climbers. Light yellow flowers are produced in early spring, and the plant continues to bloom for three months or more. In general appearance the flowers resemble those of *Jasminum nudiflorum*, but are considerably larger, sometimes being 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is rich, dark-green. In this locality the vine is an evergreen. It is not hardy north of Washington without protection. This plant should have a place in every garden. It does best when pruned and fertilized.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Strong plants	.25	2.00	17.50

Kadsura

Kadsura Japonica. A very handsome Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, make the plant very attractive.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, from pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

Prices of all varieties:

	Each	10	100
3 years, extra strong	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 years, strong	.25	2.00	15.00

Lonicera aurea reticulata (Golden-netted Honeysuckle). A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. A beautiful plant.

L. Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improvement upon *Lonicera sempervirens*, both as to foliage and bloom.

L. Chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shade at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

L. Heckrotti (Heckrott's Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside; yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. Japonica (*L. Halliana*). Japanese Honeysuckle. A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground-covers.

Parthenocissus

Parthenocissus Henryana (*Vitis Henryii*). A very graceful plant, admirably adapted for clothing trellises and pergolas. Leaves digitate, composed of five lanceolate leaflets with serrate margins, and measuring three inches in length. They are variegated along the midrib and principal veins with silvery white and rose. This variation is constant through the summer and is more pronounced in the autumn when the green gives place to rich tints of red. A very rapid and vigorous climber.

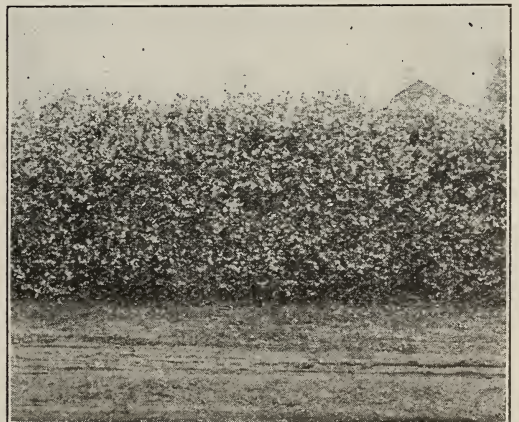
	Each	10	100
Strong plants from 4 in. pots	\$0.35	\$3.00	
Strong Plants from 3 in. pots	.25	2.00	

PERIWINKLE. See *Vinca*

Rhynchospermum

Rhynchospermum jasminoides (Malayan Jasmine). A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 4-in. pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong, from 3 1/2-in. pots	.35	3.00	\$25.00
Strong, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.25	20.00



Rhynchospermum Jasminoides.

Roses, Climbing

Prices, our own selection of varieties:

	Each	10	100
1-year, on own roots, strong, field-grown	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
1-year, budded on Manetti, strong, field-grown	.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, budded on Manetti, extra strong, field-grown	.50	4.00	35.00

Solanum

Solanum jasminoides grandiflora (Potato Vine). A very rapid-growing climber with dark green leaves; white, star-shaped flowers with yellow centers, produced in large clusters. Very desirable. Not hardy north of Augusta. This is an improvement upon the old variety.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-in. pots	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca major (Larger Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. minor*; excellent for vases, rock-work and bordering slopes.

Strong clumps, O. G., 25 cents each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1,000.

V. major variegata (Variegated Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle). Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases and window-boxes.

	Each	10	100
Extra strong, from 4-in. pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00	\$17.50

V. minor (Common Periwinkle; Running or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*.

	Each	10	100	1000
Strong clumps, O. G.	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$60.00

Wistaria

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

	Each	10	100
4 years, extra heavy, grafted	\$1.00	\$8.00	
3 years, heavy, grafted	.50	4.00	\$35.00
2 years, grafted	.30	2.50	20.00

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The well-known purple-flowering variety.

W. Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). White-flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis flore plena (Double Purple Wistaria). Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterwards it becomes floriferous.

W. frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in large, drooping racemes, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose racemes, 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan.



Wistaria.

WISTARIA. Standard or Tree Form

These plants have been trained to standard, or tree shape. They have stems from 3½ to 4 feet, and the heads are well formed. These are not imported plants, but are of our own propagation. We have *Chinensis alba* only.

Strong plants.....from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each

Ornamental Hedge Plants



Field of Dwarf Boxwood.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora or **rupestris**. This beautiful Broad-Leaved Evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, the plants can be set 18 to 24 inches apart.

	100
12 to 18 in., strong plants, O. G.	\$25.00

The most artistic fence ever built pales into insignificance when compared with a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or better for property division than a hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but it requires no repair and grows in beauty every year.

For division lines *Berberis Thunbergii* and *Spiraea Thunbergii* are especially appropriate. Both of these plants are graceful in form, and the foliage is most attractive, and in this locality the two above-mentioned plants hold their leaves for 9 to 10 months. For formal plantings the Amoor and California Privet, Boxwood and Mock Orange (*Cerasus Caroliniensis*) are unexcelled; all are easily cared for and make a dense and compact growth.

Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at 1,000 rates.

Berberis. Barberrry

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberrry). A most beautiful dwarf Barberrry from Japan. The bright green foliage changes to tones of red in autumn. The bright red berries in spring make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage. Leaves retained for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge, and one that is specially suited for making boundary lines.

	10	100
12 to 15 in., strong, well branched	\$2.00	\$15.00

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Buxus. Boxwood

Buxus Sempervirens (Tree Box). Home-grown. This is a familiar variety found in many of the old-time gardens. It makes an admirable hedge plant, as it stands shearing well and can be kept at any height desired.

	100	1000
8 to 10 in., very bushy	\$15.00	
6 to 8 in., bushy	8.00	\$60.00

B. suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from 4 to 5 feet. The plants should be set from 3 to 4 inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

	100	1000
8 to 10 in., very bushy, 4 to 5 inches in diameter	\$20.00	
6 to 8 in., very bushy, 3 to 4 inches in diameter	10.00	\$80.00
4 to 6 in., bushy	8.00	60.00

Cerasus Prunus

Cerasus Caroliniana (Prunus Caroliniana). The Mock Orange of the South. This well-known, hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. Large plants are difficult to transplant, unless defoliated, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart.

	100	1000
8 to 12 in., 1-year seedlings	\$3.00	\$15.00

Citrus. Orange

Citrus trifoliata (Japan Hardy Orange; Trifoliata Orange). This popular plant was first disseminated by us, and is the coming hedge-plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is, so far, entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring, when covered with



Trimming Citrus trifoliata Hedge at Fruitland.

myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive; and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. The plants require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until the wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge-knife can be made by taking a 28-inch scythe

blade, straightening the shank and riveting it to a 14 or 18-inch straight wooden handle.

	100	1000
3 years, 3 to 4 ft., extra strong, well branched	\$15.00	\$100.00
3 years, 2 to 3 ft., strong, well branched	6.00	50.00
2 years, 18 to 24 in., well branched	4.00	30.00
1 year, 12 to 18 in.	3.00	15.00

Cydonia. Pyrus

Cydonia Japonica (Pyrus Japonica) (Japan Quince, or Fire Bush). This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired.

	100
2 to 3 ft., strong, well branched	\$12.00

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

	100	1000
24 to 36 in., well branched, transplanted	\$5.00	\$40.00

Note—To save freight, we always cut back Amoor River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves are larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*.

	100	1000
3 years, 3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$15.00	\$100.00
2 years, 2 to 3 ft., well branched	4.00	30.00
18 to 24 in., branched	3.00	25.00

How to Make a Privet Hedge—Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

Spiraea

Spiraea Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spiraea). Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and lasts three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

	100
12 to 15 in., 2 years, bushy	\$15.00
Viburnum Tinus . This makes a very handsome and unique hedge, but must not be trimmed too severely; otherwise it will not flower freely.	
	100
12 to 15 in., strong plants	\$25.00

Ornamental Grasses.

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses or groups.

Arundo. Giant Reed.

Arundo donax variegata (Variegated Giant Reed)
A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves,
striped green and white, very striking.

Each	10	
Strong roots	\$.25	\$2.00

Bambusa. Bamboo

Bambusa aurea (*Phyllistachys aurea*) (Golden
Bamboo). A graceful Japanese variety, with
quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet.
Leaves green and drooping; very numerous
delicate branches. One of the hardiest Bam-
boos.

Each	10	
Extra strong	\$1.00	
Strong	.50	\$4.00

Eulalia. Miscanthus.

Each	10	100
Extra large clumps, 18 in. diam., O. G.	\$2.00	\$17.50
Large clumps, 12 in. diam., O. G.	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps, from O. G. . . . .	.50	4.00
Strong clumps, from O. G. . . . .	.50	4.00
Strong plants, from pots . . . . .	.25	2.00 \$15.00

Eulalia Japonica univittata. With narrow foli-
age and a narrow stripe running through the
entire leaf.

E. Japonica variegata (Striped Eulalia). A varie-
gate, hardy grass from Japan. In appearance
it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while
in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6
feet in diameter. Its flower-stalks are grace-
ful and numerous.

E. Japonica zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). Similar
in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched
with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudi-
nally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynerium. Pampas Grass.

Each	10	100
Extra heavy clumps, O. G., 12 to 18 in. in diameter.	\$2.00	
Heavy clumps, O. G., 8 in. in diameter	1.00	



Pampas Grass.

Strong clumps, from O. G. . . . .	.50		
Strong plants, from 3 and 4-in. pots . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Gynerium argenteum (White Pampas Grass). With sil-
very, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite
for grouping on the lawn.

G. Roi de Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very
compact, of a delicate rose color. A very beautiful
and scarce variety.

Coniferous Evergreens.

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an undisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of coniferous evergreens in the southern states, and especially do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to this warmer climate. In our collection of Biotas, Cupressus, Retinosporas, Juniperus, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the hardier varieties, adapted to the northern part of the country.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then set in the open ground, and are afterwards several times transplanted. Therefore we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root-systems. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open ground during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, which is wrapped in burlap or moss.

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely specimen plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age, and have been several times sheared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The prices vary from \$5.00 to \$100.00 each, according to size. See "Specimen Conifers," page 57.

PRICES OF SPECIAL COLLECTION OF CONIFERS

We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, for	\$ 4.00
Or 100 fine plants, in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, for	30.00



Group of Specimen Conifers at Fruitland.

Arbor-vitae. Biota and Thuya.

ASIATIC SECTION

Biota aurea conspicua. A variety originated by us. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint; others suffused with green. The original plant now standing in our grounds. Perfectly hardy at New York.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens, 18 to 20 in. in diameter	\$4.00	\$35.00	
4 to 5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	2.50	20.00	
30 to 36 in., compact specimens	1.25	10.00	\$80.00
24 to 30 in., compact specimens	.75	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00	35.00

B. aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arbor-vitae). The ever-increasing demand for this, the most popular of all Biotas, shows the great popularity of this plant. Originated by us. As the photograph shows, it is of very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses in every way its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. For formal gardens it is a great favorite. In many sections it has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero without injury.

	Each	10	100
4 to 4½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens, 36 to 40 in diam. at base	\$5.00		
40 to 44 in., beautiful, compact specimens, 24 to 30 in. diam. at base	4.00	\$37.50	
36 to 40 in. by 20 to 24 in. diam. at base, beautiful, compact specimens	3.50	30.00	

Biota Aurea Nana, continued.

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 in. by 18 to 20 in. diam. at base, beautiful, compact specimens	\$3.00	\$25.00	
30 in., beautiful compact specimens	2.00	17.50	
24 to 30 in., beautiful, compact specimens	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
20 to 24 in., compact specimens	1.00	8.00	70.00
15 to 20 in., compact specimens	.75	6.00	50.00
12 to 15 in., compact specimens	.50	4.00	35.00

B. aurea pyramidalis. Originated by us. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	\$3.50		
4 to 5 ft., very compact	2.50		
3 to 4 ft., compact	1.25		
30 to 36 in.	.75	\$6.00	
24 to 30 in.	.50	4.00	

B. Japonica filiformis. A Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries; also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	\$3.00	\$25.00	
30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact specimens	2.00	15.00	
24 to 30 in., very compact	1.25	10.00	\$100.00
18 to 24 in., heavy	1.00	8.00	
15 to 18 in.	.75	6.00	
12 to 15 in.	.50	4.00	



Biota Aurea Conspicua and Cedrus Deodara.

B. Rosedale. Originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter.

	Each	10
3 to 5 ft. by 30 to 36 in. diam., beautiful specimens		\$3.50
3½ to 4 ft., beautiful specimens		2.00
36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens		1.50
30 to 36 in., very compact	1.25	\$10.00

Cedrus. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica (Mount Atlas Cedar). Similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green. The tree attains large and stately proportions. Hardy in New York. Rapid grower and attains a height of 60 to 80 feet.

	Each	10
20 to 24 in.		\$1.00
15 to 20 in. ....		.75

C. Deodara (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar; The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., very heavy		\$5.00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy		3.00
30 to 36 in.		1.50
24 to 30 in.		1.00
20 to 24 in. ....		.75
15 to 20 in. ....		.50

C. Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is harder than the *Deodara*. Foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish.

	Each	10
15 to 20 in.		\$0.50

Cephalotaxus. False Yew.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. This is a very rare and dwarf-growing Yew, which is almost trailing in its habit. Excellent for rocks and ground-covering, or where a low, spreading evergreen is desired. We have an

exceptionally fine stock of this most valuable evergreen.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in. plants, from 4-in. pots		\$0.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 in. plants, from 3-in. pots .....		.50	4.00

C. Fortunei (Fortune's Yew). This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy		\$3.00	
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy		2.00	\$17.50
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy		1.50	12.50
30 to 36 in., very heavy		1.00	8.00
24 to 30 in., heavy .....		.75	6.00
18 to 24 in. ....		.50	4.00

C. pedunculata (*Podocarpus Japonica*; Stem-fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., branched, from pots		\$1.00
15 to 18 in., branched, from pots .....		.75
12 to 15 in., branched, from pots .....		.50

C. pedunculata fastigiata (*Podocarpus Koraiana*; Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	10
30 to 36 in., well branched		\$1.00
24 to 30 in., well branched .....		.75
18 to 24 in., well branched .....		.50

Cryptomeria. Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria Japonica (Japanese Cedar). A great favorite in Japan; attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of rapid and graceful growth. Regular pyramidal habit, the foliage resembling that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered positions.

	Each	100
18 to 24 in.		\$1.00



Biota Aurea Nana.

Cunninghamia

Cunninghamia Sinensis (Chinese Pine). A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches; rapid and symmetrical grower; very scarce. We offer a limited stock of home-grown, thrifty plants.

	Each
10 to 12 in., from pots	\$1.00
6 to 8 in., from pots	.50

Cupressus. Cypress.

We grow several varieties of Cupressus which do wonderfully well in this section of the South. In the tropical and sub-tropical sections they are exceedingly fast growers. In habit of growth they are graceful, the foliage is feathery, and in some the branches droop; others are of more erect and formal shape.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 ft.	.75	6.00
12 to 18 in.	.50	4.00

Cupressus Arizona (Arizona Cypress). This beautiful conifer is a native of Arizona and New Mexico, and it is found growing at an altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. It is one of the hardiest of the Cupressus family. This tree attains a height of from 40 to 70



Cephalotaxus Pedunculata fastigiata.

feet, and is of upright, pyramidal habit. The foliage is as blue in many instances as Koster's Blue Spruce. This is a very hardy, rare and valuable conifer.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00
12 to 18 in.	.75

C. Benthami. A variety with horizontal branches, forming a dense pyramidal head. Foliage green.

C. Excelsa. Erect growth. Foliage of ashy hue. Ultimate height 20 to 30 feet.

C. Funerbris (Funeral Cypress). Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ends of branches drooping. Bright green foliage. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Glauca. Foliage ashy green; rapid and upright grower. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Gracilis. Ashy green foliage and of a graceful habit. Ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. Knightiana. Foliage of glaucous hue. Exceedingly graceful; of rapid growth. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact; others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., compact specimens	\$4.00	
30 to 36 in., compact specimens	1.00	
24 to 30 in., compact	.75	\$6.00
18 to 24 in., compact	.50	4.00

C. Majestica viridis. A very rare and beautiful form of Majestica. Foliage feathery and of a bright green. Under side of foliage is silvery, and tree is a very compact form. One of the very few conifers which retains its bright green color throughout the entire winter. A most welcome addition to our list of conifers. We offer a limited quantity of strong, grafted plants.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in., grafted	\$4.00	\$1.50
18 to 24 in., grafted	1.00	
15 to 18 in., grafted	.75	
12 to 15 in., grafted	.50	

C. sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Italian Cypress). This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft., specimens	\$4.00	\$35.00
6 to 7 ft., specimens	3.50	25.00
5 to 6 ft., specimens	2.00	15.00
4 to 5 ft., specimens	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 ft., strong	1.00	7.50
30 to 36 in., strong	.75	6.00
24 to 30 in., strong	.50	4.00
18 to 24 in., strong	.35	3.00

C. sempervirens Royalii (*C. Whitleyana*). The most compact and shaft-like of the Cupressus. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. A very distinct and desirable species; grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft., specimens	\$4.00	\$35.00
6 to 7 ft., specimens	3.50	25.00
5 to 6 ft., specimens	2.00	15.00
4 to 5 ft., specimens	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 ft., strong	1.00	7.50
30 to 36 in., strong	.75	6.00
24 to 30 in., strong	.50	4.00
18 to 24 in., strong	.35	3.00

Juniperus. Juniper.

This splendid group of conifers is becoming very popular. Trees are of easy growth, hardy and long-lived. They are most effective for landscape planting. The different tones of green are very pleasing when planted in groups, using the taller varieties for the background and graduating the plants until the creeping forms are in front, producing an exquisite effect.

Juniperus, continued

Juniperus communis (English, or Common Juniper). One of the best varieties, with spreading or erect branches, often forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, compact specimens	\$2.00	\$17.50	
4 to 5 ft., heavy, compact specimens	1.50	12.50	
3 to 4 ft., heavy, compact specimens	1.00	8.00	\$70.00
2 to 3 ft., compact	.75	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 in., compact	.50	4.00	

J. communis aurea (Golden Juniper). A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. spread, strong, bushy plants	\$1.00	\$8.00
12 to 18 in. spread, strong plants	.50	4.00

J. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, columnar shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy	\$2.00	\$15.00	
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	.75	6.00	50.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy	.50	4.00	30.00
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00	25.00

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper). A beautiful variety, with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	
18 to 24 in.	.75	\$6.00
12 to 18 in.	.50	4.00

J. Japonica aurea variegata. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit, foliage dark green, spotted gold.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., very heavy	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in., very heavy	1.00	
15 to 18 in., heavy	.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., heavy	.50	4.00



Juniperus Communis

J. oblonga (Nepaul Juniper). Upright habit, with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
3½ to 4 ft. high by 3 to 3½ ft. spread, extra heavy specimens	\$5.00	
30 to 36 in. high by 30 to 36 in. spread, extra heavy specimens	2.50	\$4.00
15 to 18 in.	.50	

J. Sabina cupressifolia. A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish-green; almost creeping in habit.

	Each	
15 to 18 in.	\$0.75	
12 to 15 in.	.50	

J. Sabina Tamariscifolia (Tamarix-leaved Juniper). A dwarf, almost trailing variety; leaves on the mature part of the branches needle-shaped, of a grayish-green. Very beautiful.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., heavy	\$1.00	\$8.00
12 to 15 in., heavy	.75	6.00
10 to 12 in.	.50	4.00

J. Sinensis argentea variegata (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to *J. Japonica*, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in., compact specimens	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in., compact specimens	1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 in., compact specimens	.75	6.00
12 to 15 in., compact	.50	4.00

J. squamata (Scaly-leaved Juniper). A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. spread, heavy, well branched	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in. spread, well branched	1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 in. spread, well branched	.75	6.00
12 to 15 in. spread, well branched	.50	4.00



Cupressus Majestica Viridis



Juniperus Oblonga.

J. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., compact	\$0.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 in., compact .....	.50	4.00

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Our native Cedar. Can supply a fine lot of nursery-grown, transplanted plants.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., compact	\$1.25	
4 to 5 ft., compact	1.00	
3 to 4 ft., compact .....	.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 ft., compact .....	.50	4.00

J. Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Similar in growth to the common Cedar. Foliage a rich silvery blue, retaining its color well through the entire year. A magnificent variety.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft., compact	\$1.50	
24 to 30 in.	1.00	
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	
12 to 18 in. ....	.50	

NEW JUNIPERS

The two following Junipers are seedlings of the common English Juniper, of our own growing, and after several years' trial we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft., beautiful specimens	\$5.00	
6 to 7 ft., beautiful specimens	3.00	
5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens	2.50	
4 to 5 ft., very compact	2.00	
3 to 4 ft., very compact	1.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft., very compact	1.00	8.00
18 to 24 in., very compact .....	.50	

Juniperus communis compacta. Of erect and very compact growth; foliage light glaucous green.

J. communis glauca. A beautiful form of common English Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster's Spruce. A most attractive and desirable variety.

Libocedrus

Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar). A tall, stately tree with narrow feathery crown. Native of the Northwest Mountains. Beautiful and distinct American evergreen.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., compact	\$1.00	
15 to 18 in., compact .....	.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in. ....	.50	4.00

Pinus, Pine.

Pinus densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). This is the Pine which the Japanese train in curious and fantastic shapes. The tree is a rapid and hardy grower; leaves are a bright bluish-green, 3 to 4 inches long. A very ornamental variety.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00

P. excelsa (Bhutan Pine). Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

	Each	10
15 to 18 in., heavy, well branched.	\$0.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., well branched .....	.50	4.00

P. Koraiensis (Korean Pine). This is a beautiful and very hardy Pine of dense and rather dwarf growth; leaves glossy dark green on convex side; bluish-white on flat side. This is a most desirable variety of Pine for this section.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in., well branched	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in., well branched	1.00	
15 to 18 in. ....	.75	
12 to 15 in. ....	.50	

P. Maritima (P. Pinaster; Cluster Pine). Of a pyramidal growth, with spreading branches, slightly pendulous; a rapid grower. Branches reddish-brown; leaves twisted, of a bright, glossy green. Does well near the coast.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., heavy, branched	\$1.00	
15 to 18 in., well branched .....	.75	
12 to 15 in. ....	.50	



Juniperus Sinensis Argentea Variegata.

Retinospora (Chamaecyparis)

Japan Cypress

Retinospora filifera (Thread-branched Retinospora). A beautiful variety, with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in., compact	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in., compact	1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 in., compact .....	.75	6.00
12 to 15 in., compact .....	.50	4.00

R. filifera aurea (Golden Thread-branched Retinospora). Similar to *R. filifera*, but has bright golden foliage.

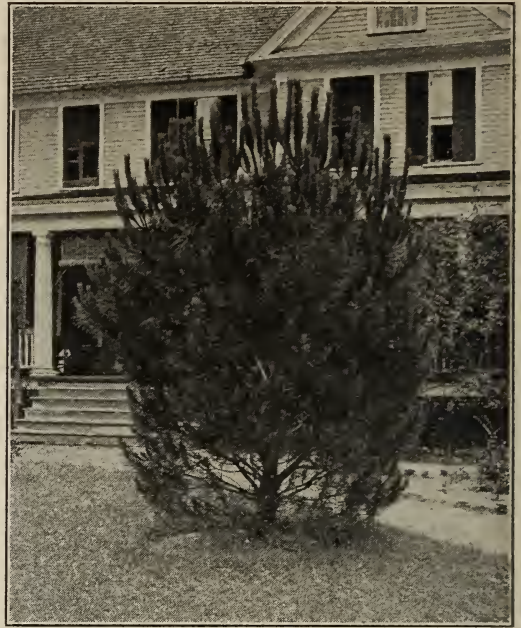
	Each	10
12 to 15 in., bushy	\$.075	\$6.00

R. Fulleri Aurea. A form of *R. Pisifera Aurea*, but of a more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare variety.

	Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	
12 to 15 in. ....	.50	

R. obtusa nana (Dwarf Japan Cypress). Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Seldom attains a height over 5 feet.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., compact specimens ..	\$2.00	\$15.00	
18 to 24 in., very bushy	1.50	12.50	
15 to 18 in., very bushy	1.25	10.00	
12 to 15 in., very bushy	1.00	8.00	
10 to 12 in., very bushy ....	.75	6.00	\$50.00
8 to 10 in., bushy .....	.50	4.00	35.00



Libocedrus decurrens.

Pinus Maritima.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage bright green, somewhat pendulous. There are many forms of this variety.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., very compact	\$3.00	
24 to 30 in., compact	1.50	
18 to 24 in., compact	1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.75	6.00
12 to 15 in. ....	.50	4.00

R. pisifera argentea (Silver-tipped Japan Cypress). A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver-tipped. Very desirable.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in., very compact	\$1.00	\$8.00
10 to 12 in., very compact .....	.75	6.00
8 to 10 in., very compact .....	.50	4.00

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage similar to *R. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich golden yellow; very distinct and showy.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., compact	\$.075	\$6.00
15 to 18 in., compact .....	.50	4.00

R. plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., beautiful, compact plants ..	\$3.00	
3 to 4 ft., beautiful, compact plants ..	1.00	
30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact plants ..	1.50	
15 to 18 in., compact plants .....	.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., compact plants .....	.50	4.00

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Plumed Cypress). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Retinosporas. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
30 to 36 in., compact specimens	\$1.50	\$12.50
24 to 30 in., compact specimens	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 in., compact plants	1.00	8.00
15 to 18 in., compact plants .....	.75	6.00
12 to 15 in., compact plants .....	.50	4.00

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.



Retinospora obtusa nana.

Retinospora, continued

R. squarrosa Sieboldi. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish-green, changing to purplish-green in winter. A conspicuous variety.

	Each	10	
5 to 6 ft., very compact specimens	...	\$5.00	
4 to 5 ft., very compact	.....	3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., very compact	.....	2.00	
18 to 24 in., compact	.....	.75	6.00
15 to 18 in., compact	.....	.50	4.00

R. squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Cypress). Rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish-green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

	Each		
4 to 5 ft., very compact, sheared specimens	...	\$3.50	
3 to 4 ft., very compact, sheared specimens	...	2.00	
30 to 36 in., very compact, sheared	.....	1.50	
24 to 30 in., very compact, sheared	.....	1.25	
18 to 24 in., very compact, sheared	.....	.75	
15 to 18 in., very compact, sheared	.....	.50	

Taxodium. Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress). The native Cypress of the South. Foliage soft green, light and feathery. In the autumn the color is yellow and orange. This is a magnificent deciduous tree, and for avenues or park effect is most pleasing.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., heavy	.....	\$1.50	
5 to 6 ft., heavy	.....	1.00	\$8.00
4 to 5 ft., heavy	.....	.75	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy	.....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.35	3.00

Thuja. Arbor-vitae

AMERICAN SECTION

Thuja elegantissima, or lutea (George Peabody's Golden Arborvitae). Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during winter.

	Each	10	
24 to 30 in., compact	.....	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in., compact	.....	1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 in., compact	.....	.75	
12 to 15 in.	.....	.50	4.00

T. gigantea (T. Lobbi). A tall-growing variety from California. Short, horizontal branches; foliage bright green.

	Each	10	
24 to 30 in., compact	.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 in., compact	.....	.75	5.00
15 to 18 in., compact	.....	.50	4.00

T. globosa. A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

	Each	10	
30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact specimens	.....	\$2.00	
20 to 24 in., very compact specimens	.....	1.50	
15 to 18 in., very compact	.....	.75	
12 to 15 in., very compact	.....	.50	\$4.00

T. pumila. A very dwarf, compact form, with bright green foliage; globe-like form.

	Each	10	
24 to 30 in., beautiful, compact specimens	.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in., beautiful compact specimens	.....	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 in., beautiful, compact specimens	.....	1.00	8.00
12 to 15 in., beautiful, compact	.....	.75	6.00
10 to 12 in., beautiful, compact	.....	.50	4.00

T. Reidii. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth; compact, pyramidal habit. A very rare and desirable variety.

	Each	10	
2 to 3 ft., very compact specimens	...	\$1.50	
15 to 18 in., compact	.....	.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 in., compact	.....	.50	4.00

All the above Arborvitae have abundant small roots, and transplant well.

Specimen Conifers

For a number of years we have been growing large quantities of Specimen Conifers. These plants have been very carefully grown. They have been several times transplanted and sheared, and are perfect specimens. To those desiring immediate effect, and who



Juniperus Japonica.

Specimen Conifers, continued.

do not mind the cost, we can recommend these Specimen Conifers. Many of the plants offered in the accompanying list are upwards of twenty years of age. The photograph shown on this page will give an idea of the immediate results obtained by these plants. They are lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots, which is carefully wrapped with moss and burlap. In shipping the plants, they are carefully crated, except in carload lots, when it is not necessary to crate them.

Biota aurea conspicua

	Price, each
11 to 12 ft. by 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	\$25.00
10 to 11 ft. by 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	20.00
9 to 10 ft. by 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens	15.00
8 to 9 ft. by 3 to 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens	10.00
7 to 8 ft. by 3 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	7.00

Biota aurea pyramidalis

10 to 12 ft. by 30 to 36 in. diam.	15.00
8 to 10 ft. by 2½ ft., perfect, compact specimens	10.00
7 to 8 ft. by 2 to 2½ ft., perfect, compact specimens	5.00
6 to 7 ft. by 2 ft., perfect, compact specimens	4.00

Cupressus Lawsoniana

7 to 8 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	7.00
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Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis

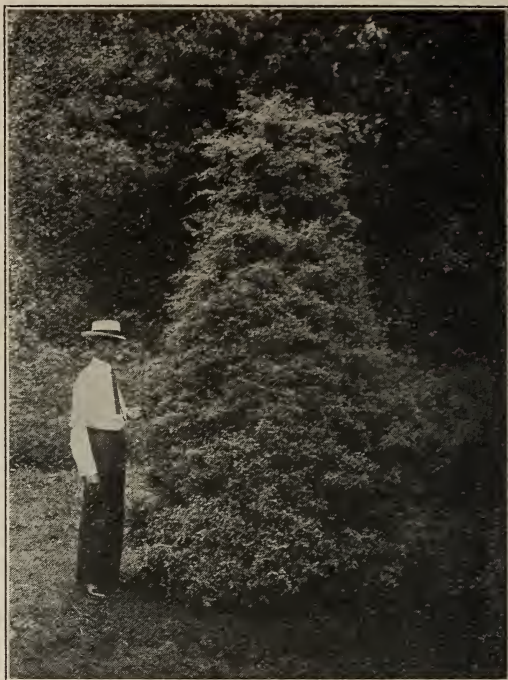
8 to 10 ft., beautiful specimens.....	7.50
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Juniperus communis

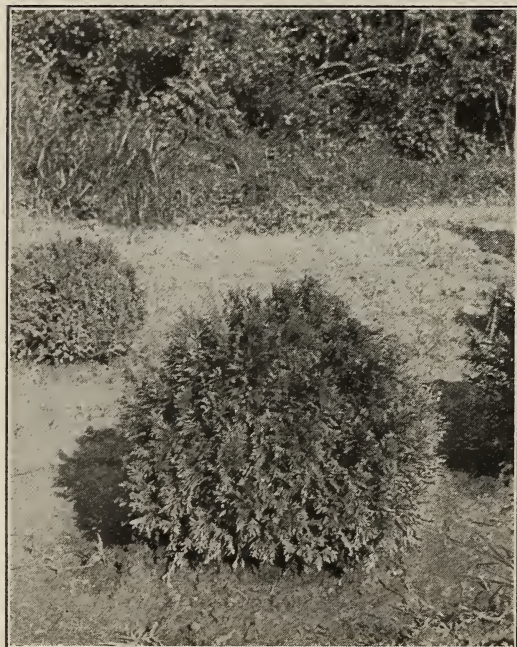
10 to 12 ft. beautiful specimens.....	10.00
8 to 10 ft., beautiful specimens.....	7.50
7 to 8 ft., beautiful specimens	5.00

Juniperus Communis Compacta

8 to 12 ft., beautiful specimens.....	7.50
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A Specimen Retinospora.



Thuya Globosa.

Retinospora pisifera

	Price, each
9 ft. by 9 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	\$40.00
9 ft. by 5½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	35.00
6 ft. by 4 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	15.00
5 ft. by 3 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	10.00

Retinospora pisifera aurea

8 ft. by 8 ft., perfect, compact, sheared, specimens	35.00
6 ft. by 3½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	10.00
4 ft. by 3 ft., compact, sheared specimens....	5.00

Retinospora plumosa

10 to 12 ft. by 9 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	50.00
9 to 10 ft. by 5½ to 6 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens	35.00
8 by 5 ft., compact, sheared specimens.....	15.00

Thuya Globosa

3½ by 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens..	5.00
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Thuya Reddii

6½ to 7 ft. by 4½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens	15.00
5 to 6 ft. by 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens	8.00

In addition to the above Specimen Conifers, we can supply some beautiful plants of a few other sorts, such as Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii, Thuya Lobbi, Juniperus Sinensis Argentea variegata, Biota Rosedale, Juniperus communis, Juniperus oblonga, Biota japonica filiformis.

Prices and description will be given upon application.

Roses at Fruitland Nurseries.



Field of Roses.

Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. This year we have upwards of thirty acres of Roses in our Nurseries.

For many years our Roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Our soil seems to be especially adapted to the Rose, and our one-year field-grown plants equal the two-year, field-grown plants of the North and West. No garden, no matter how small, is complete without Roses, and no landscape scheme should be made without providing a place for the Rose.

We grow Roses on own roots, and also budded on Manetti stock. Some varieties of Roses do not give satisfactory results unless budded. The budded Roses are especially desirable for Florida and sub-tropical sections, as the roots penetrate the soil to a greater depth than the own-root plants.

All varieties described in this catalogue have been thoroughly tried out in our grounds. We annually test all of the leading new sorts. Many of these new sorts will never appear in our catalogue, as they do not measure up to our standard. Before offering Roses to our customers we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING ROSES

Almost any good garden soil, which is well drained is suitable for Roses, but it must be well broken up and put in good condition before planting. It should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure, bone meal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Be sure that the fertilizer is thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Never plant Roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. If you want to get good Roses, keep the ground free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated in summer. A mulching in the fall with stable manure or leafmold is beneficial. During the growing season a small amount of bone meal or liquid manure, applied at intervals of a month or six weeks, will give beneficial results.

Before Planting. All Roses need pruning when being transplanted; otherwise the plants will produce inferior blooms. Cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches, and these must be cut back to three to six inches above ground, according to the vigor of the bush. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size, and after the plants are set, do not fail to water and firm the earth well about the roots.

Pruning. After the first killing frost, or when the Roses are thoroughly matured, two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off. As a general rule the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood, and, when pruning, cut off close to the main stems or limbs. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these will decay and injure the plant. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem. Of course, all weak and spindling growths should be removed.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. They state that the flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For aphids, thrips and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of Sulpho-Tobacco soap; or a 2 per cent solution of lime-sulphur; or Tobacco water, using four ounces of tobacco-stems to one gallon of boiling water; strain the solution and add four ounces of soft soap while it is still hot; stir well to dissolve the soap.

For Rose-Slugs, spray with hellebore or insect powder.

For Rose-Leaf Hopper spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

New and Scarce Roses.

PRICES: We offer the following New Roses:
Strong, 1-year, field-grown plants.

Each 10
\$0.50 \$4.00

Note—The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs, viz.: (T.) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N.) Noisette, (P.) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichuraiana, (B.) Bourbon.

Jonkeer J. L. Mock. (H. T.) A very strong grower and free bloomer; blooms clear imperial pink; of perfect form and very fragrant. Magnificent bedding variety.

Lady Pirrie. (H. T.) Buff, tinted salmon. Extremely vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Mrs. David Jardine. (H. T.) Beautiful shade of bright, silvery pink; outer petals shaded salmon-pink. Large bloom; perfect form and very fragrant.

President Taft. (T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This Rose is in a class by itself.

Robin Hood. (H. T.) Flowers large, full, very double rosy scarlet; fine foliage; free bloomer and a vigorous grower.

Sunburst. (T.) This beautiful Rose has been tested for three years, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand Rose.

Note—We can supply some of the newer Roses budded on Manetti stock only. The prices above given apply to either own root or budded plants.

Roses on Their Own Roots.

PRICES OF PLANTS:

	Each	10	100
Purchaser's selection, strong, one-year, field-grown plants	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties, strong, one-year, field-grown plants		2.00	17.50
Can supply a limited number of strong, two-year, field-grown Roses of nearly all of the varieties listed below	.50	4.00	35.00

BOURBON, CHINA, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID NOISETTE, HYBRID TEA, POLYANTHA, RUGOSA AND TEA ROSES



Ping, Cherokee and Mrs. Robt. Peary.

Antoine Rivoire. (T.) Yellow, tinted rosy flesh, with a border of carmine. Good form.

Blumenschmidt. (H. T.) Pure citron yellow; outer petals edged tender rose; vigorous grower; fine variety.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) Double White Baby Rambler. This is a double, pure white form of Baby Rambler, which grows to a height of about 20 inches, of very compact growth. Perpetual bloomer.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with light carmine center; a constant bloomer and most desirable variety.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) Deep salmon-pink, with buds of great length. A vigorous and free-blooming variety.

Earl of Dufferin. (H. P.) Very large; crimson shaded maroon.

Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full, cupped; dark, velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine new variety.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. (H. P.) Strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage; flowers beautiful, velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.

Helen Gould (Balduin). (H. T.) Rosy pink; long pointed buds. Fine.

John Hopper. (H. P.) Bright rose, with carmine center; cupped; well formed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) A fine Rose; vigorous grower; flowers white, tinted pink near center.

Marie Pavie. (P.) Pale rose, changing to white; most valuable for low hedges; a most profuse blooming polyantha; blooms continuous from early spring until frost.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.

Meteor. (H. T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Mme. Camille. (T.) Rosy salmon; very large; free bloomer.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) A fine bedding Rose; color, coppery yellow, shaded with peach; large, full.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; free bloomer.

Mme. Plantier. (H. N.) Bears thousands of pure white, medium-sized flowers. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing, and as hardy as an oak.

Orleans. (P.) Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the Dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense; probably the largest Rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer.

Rhea Reid. (H. T.) One of the best Roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.

Rugosa alba. (R.) A white form of the well-known Rugosa Rose. Flowers large, single, white, followed by handsome, glossy, red berries.

Rugosa rubra. (R.) Same as Rugosa alba, except that flowers are single crimson.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged bluish. A superb Rose.

Wm. Shean. (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form; free and perpetual bloomer. A grand Rose.

Wm. R. Smith. (H. T.) A seedling of Kaiseria Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. Very vigorous; color creamy white, with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer.

A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of Wichuraiana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Evergreen, or Double Cherokee. This is a double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; very double, similar to the White Banksia. The plant being evergreen makes it a desirable climber. Blooms in late spring.

Fortunes' Yellow, or Beauty of Glazenwood (Climbing). Yellow, flaked with carmine; very good grower; spring bloomer.

James Sprunt. (C.) Dark crimson; free bloomer.

Lady Gay. A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster.

Philadelphia Rambler. This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the Hybrid Perpetual, Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper and brighter crimson, flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

White Banksia. The flowers of this very desirable Rose are pure white, violet-scented, very small, double, and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms.

Wichuraiana (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage, it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a string grower.



Budded Rose. "A" the budded portion; "B" suckers from Manetti Stock.

Climbing Roses

Cherokee. The well-known single, white, spring-blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright, glossy green.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. (P.) This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stocks

One-year plants, budded low, 35 cents each; \$3.00 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50, \$25.00 per 100. We can supply strong, extra heavy, two-year plants, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cents each, \$4.00 for 10, \$35.00 per 100.

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti, their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and sub-tropical sections, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and drought and still produce flowers.

Budded Roses should be planted so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

Caution—Budded Roses.—Budded Roses must be carefully watched the first year after being planted. The Manetti stock will throw out some suckers or shoots; these will grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted, and these shoots or suckers must be cut off close to the point where they leave the main stem. This cutting off of the Manetti stock is a very simple operation, but, if neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud, which will soon be choked by the more vigorous growth of the Manetti.

Roses, continued.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

BOURBON, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA AND TEA ROSES

American Beauty. (H. P.) Deep rose; large; cupped; fragrant; dwarf grower.

Anna de Diesbach. (H. P.) Clear, bright carmine-pink; very large, full and finely shaped; fragrant and a free bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild. (H. P.) Light pink, cupped form; remarkably symmetrical. A most distinct and beautiful Rose. Hardy and late bloomer, but without fragrance.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rosy center; large and full; very free bloomer.

Dr. Sewell. (H. P.) Bright crimson, tinged with purple; large, full.

Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large; full; cupped; dark, velvety crimson; center vivid cerise. A fine variety of recent introduction.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. (H. P.) Strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage. Flowers beautiful velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) Flowers very large, snow-white; strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. A magnificent Rose.

Glory of Brussels (Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles). (H. P.) Very large, fine form; deep amaranth-

purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses, and one that should be in every garden.

Gl. Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Flowers very large, full; white, with base of petals very light canary yellow; vigorous grower.

Grand Mogul. (H. P.) Purplish crimson; large and well formed. A magnificent variety.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose of a brilliant silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower.

La France. (H. T.) One of the best known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Louis Van Houtte. (H. P.) Vivid, velvety crimson; large, full and fine form. A very fine variety.

Meteor. (T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Mlle. Helene Gambier. (H. T.) Rosy salmon, shading deeper; very double and full. Fine variety.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Perle des Jardius. (T.) Bright yellow; full; double.

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

CLIMBING ROSES BUDDED ON MANETTI

One-year plants, budded low, 35 cents each, \$3.00 for 10, \$12.50 for 50, \$25.00 per 100, when selection is left to us. We can supply two-year, extra heavy plants of most of the following varieties at 50 cents each, \$4.00 for 10, \$35.00 per 100.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rosy center; large and full; very free bloomer.

Devoniensis, Climbing. (T.) White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvillan. (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing (Mrs. Robert Peary). (T.) Similar to the bush form. White; vigorous.

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white. A favorite Climbing Rose.



Rose, Ulrich Brunner.

Marechal Niel. (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded.

Meteor, Climbing. (H. T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent, free-blooming Rose of the loveliest shade of pink; flowers large and full.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full, and double. Best of its color.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy pink, base of petals yellow. Variable in color. Sometimes almost solid pink.

Pink Cherokee. This superb Rose is a pink form of the well-known Cherokee Rose. It is one of the earliest to bloom. Immense, beautiful, single pink flowers are produced in profusion. The plant blooms for a period of about two months. It is a vigorous and rampant grower; foliage is evergreen and of a bright, glossy green. This is a great acquisition to our list of Roses. Immensely popular.

Reine Marie Henriette. (T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). (T.) Chamois-yellow; large, full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine.

Solfatarre. (N.) Light yellow; free bloomer.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known Rose. Large and very full.

Waltham No. 3. (H. P.) Very fine spring and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

William Allen Richardson. (T.) Orange-yellow; center coppery-yellow.

Wootton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

Practical Books for Gardeners.

Fruit Insects, by M. V. Slingerland and C. R. Crosby (MN).—A book with more than 400 illustrations, giving the life, history, injuries and recommendations for control of principal insects which attack fruits, including the enemies of the apple, pear, peach, plum, bush fruits, grapes, strawberries and cranberries: Contains a chapter on insecticides. Price, \$2.20.

Injurious Insects: How to Recognize and Control Them, by W. C. O'Kane (MN).—Complete instructions on how to know and control the injurious insects infesting fields and garden crops, domestic animals, stored products and the household. Over 600 photographic illustrations. Price, \$2.20.

The Spraying of Plants, by F. G. Lodeman (MN).—Full particulars are given regarding the materials and formulae used in spraying plants for the destruction of insects and for the prevention of fungi. 399 pages. Price, \$1.35.

Soil Management, by F. H. King (MN).—A summing up of the author's investigations and experience in the different phases of soil management. 303 pages. Price, \$1.50.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water, and dust them with soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture, 3-9-50, taking care to reach the under side of the leaves as well as the upper; also spray the ground around the plants.

Black Spot. This is a fungus disease. All diseased leaves should be removed from the plant, and those on the ground raked up and burned. Spray the plants with same strength of Bordeaux as recommended for mildew.

The Country-Life Movement. By L. H. Bailey. This volume deals with the present movement for the re-direction of rural civilization, discussing the real country-life problem as distinguished from the city problem, known as the back-to-the-land movement. Price, \$1.36. (M. M.)

The Principles of Vegetable Gardening. By L. H. Bailey. This volume treats of equipment and capital, the making of hotbeds, cold frames and their management; the soil and its treatment; all about seeds; the layout of the vegetable garden and the marketing and storing of the produce. After these general matters are fully discussed, the treatment of each vegetable is taken up. Price, \$1.68 (M. M.)

How to Grow Vegetables. By Allen French. Besides a description of each plant, its habit, value and use, the book contains detailed cultural directions for growing all vegetables cultivatable in the northern United States, covering the soil, planting distances, times for sowing, thinning and transplanting, fertilizing, picking, winter protection, renewal, storage and the management of diseases and pests. Price, \$1.90. (M. M.)

A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena Rutherford Ely. Mrs. Ely gives copious details of the cost of plants, the exact dates of planting, the number of plants required in a given space for beauty of effect and advantage to free growth, the protection needed from sun and frost, the precautions to take against injury from insects, etc., and much information to be appreciated only by those who have raised a healthy garden by the slow teaching of personal experience. Price, \$1.37. (M. M.)

The Practical Flower Garden. By Helena Rutherford Ely. In this practical guide for the growth of flowers, Mrs. Ely has written a book which is destined to become as much sought for as are her two previous volumes. Half the charm of Mrs. Ely's work lies in the fact that she writes from her own experience. The present volume is illustrated with half-tone reproductions and photographs taken in Mrs. Ely's garden and with some exceptionally fine colored plates. Price, \$2.16. (M. M.)

The Nursery Book. By L. H. Bailey. This admirable volume has become the standard work of reference for nurserymen. It is now thoroughly revised and greatly extended. Price, \$1.66. (M. M.)

How to Grow Wild Fruits. By M. G. Peterson. A guide to plants when not in flower by means of fruit and leaf. Price, \$1.66. (M. M.)

Plant Breeding. By L. H. Bailey. Treats of the fact and philosophy of variations, the philosophy of the plant breeder and the results of current practice. It describes the structure of the flower, explains its fertilization, and tells how to manipulate the blossom to secure artificial fertilization. Price \$1.37. (M. M.)

Plant Physiology with Special Reference to Plant Production. By Dr. B. M. Duggar. In this book the author discusses the life relations of plants and crops from a fundamental point of view. Some of the special topics that are considered are as follows: The relation of the plant and the crop to water; the relation to soil nutrients, stimulants and inhibiting agents; the relation to light and air; the relation to heat and cold; the relation to the disease environment. Price \$1.73. (M. M.)

Grape Culturist. By A. S. Fuller. This is one of the very best works on the culture of the hardy grapes, with full directions for all departments of propagation, culture, etc., with 150 excellent engravings, illustrating planting, training, grafting, etc. Price, \$1.50 (O. J.)

Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide. By Wm. Chorlton. A practical treatise on the cultivation of the grape-vine in the hothouse, cold grapery, etc. Illustrated. Price, \$0.75. (O. J.)

Strawberry Culturist. By Andrew S. Fuller. Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. Fully illustrated. Price, \$0.25. (O. J.)

Parsons on the Rose. By Samuel B. Parsons. A treatise on the propagation, culture and history of the rose. New and revised edition. A simple garden classification has been adopted, and the leading varieties under each class enumerated and described. Illustrated. Price, \$1.00. (O. J.)

Forest Planting. By H. Nicholas Jarchow, LL.D. A treatise on the care of woodlands and the restoration of the denuded timber-lands on plains and mountains, full instructions being given for the forest planting of our various kinds of soil and subsoil. Illustrated. Price \$1.50. (O. J.)

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TOTAL - \$

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